The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3039. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

The Position of Col. Stone's Column Opposite Leesburgh.

SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS AT SENECA.

A Virginia Captain and Two of his Men Killed.

Important Movements in Western Virginia.

Concentration of Federal Troops at Phillippa.

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Another Attack on Great Bethel Expected.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, Monday, June 17.

The statement relative to the retention of rebels in the Treasury Department are sheer fabrications, and of course do great injustice to Secretary Chase. The oath of allegiance was as promptly administered to the employes in that Department as in either of the other Departments, and as generally subscribed by the clerks as by any of the Government employes. Nor is it true that Secretary Chase retains men in office who are known to entertain secession sentiments. I know that any fair evidence that a man sympathizes with the rebels would insure his dismissal before the sun went down. In the case of the Sixth Auditor's office, and the stampede of Secessionists from there when the oath of allegiance was administered, and about which so much has been said, the facts were that the names of every one of these who refused to take the oath were registered for dismissal as fast as competent persons could be found to take their places. This these clerks well knew, and they did but anticipate by a few days the decision of the Secretary. Nor is it true that Mr. Chase is not giving to the Republicans a fair share of the patronage of his Department. It is no easy thing to find persons fitted for the discharge of duties connected with the Treasury, and it is not proper to make rapid changes in the different bureaus; but Mr. Chase is doing all in this direction that an honest regard for the interests of the Government will justify.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Sixty-ninth was not long out of the intrenchments last night. As I supposed, it turned out to be a movement for practicing the men in "double quick" duty.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Alfred Spates, the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, assures me that the works will be in order for the passage of boats within twenty days, and that boats enough are in the possession of the Company to do the business of the season. Troops can be transported from Cumberland direct to Washington, each boat carrying two hundred and fifty men, and provisions for the trip.

The Twenty-fifth New-York to-day commenced work on the intrenched camp.

MORE MARYLAND TREASON.

It is reported that the Legislature of Maryland will attempt to pass an act releasing the State of Virginia from paying damages to the citizens of Maryland, who have sustained damage by the wanton destruction of the Railroads and canals within the State of Maryland.

The artillery corps of the Ninth Regiment were to-day furnished with two rifled cannon. As soon as they can be procured, the Government will furnish the corps with four more of the same sort.

IGNORANCE OF THE SOUTHERN TROOPS.

If anything were wanting to establish the truth of the statement that the Southern troops are an ignorant mob, it would certainly be found in the last proclamation of Gen. Beauregard. Such a document could only be addressed to men who know nothing of daily events, and certainly its author can but feel contempt for those to whom such declarations can be safely addressed.

P. F. Wilson leaves Washington in a few days for Nebraska. He is sent out for the purpose of overhauling the accounts of the late officials of that Territory. Somehow it happens that J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary; Addison R. Gilmore, Receiver of the Land Office, and Wm. F. West and B. P. Rankin, Marshals, have all left their offices with balances against them on the Treasury books, for which they have not accounted.

Enos Lowe, late Receiver of the Iowa Land Office, is also a defaulter. It seems that while Mr. Buchanan was letting the Union go to pieces, his office-holders were gathering up the fragments.

COL. STONE'S COLUMN.

The rumors which reached Washington during Sunday, in regard to Col. Stone's command, were all manufactured. Col. Stone's force left town and went up the left bank of the river a week since. He did not cross the Potomac. To-day authentic accounts from him show that he is in quiet possession of the Maryland terminus of the road from the town. At Edward's Ferry, on the opposite side, is a rebel guard, quite in sight, but no collision has occurred.

On Sunday afternoon, a man calling himself Wm. H. Craven, was arrested by a squad of Capt Carrington's Company. He resides three miles from Leesburgh, Va. He had used disloyal language, and his associates were suspected persons. His horse was taken to the Government stable, and he was handed over to Gen. Mansfield, who detains him.

A slave woman, belonging to John Little, run away, and got into one of the Ohio Regiments. She was demanded, and found dressed in male attire. Mr. Little discovered her, and she was at once returned to his custody.

REBELS ABOVE NEWPORT NEWS.

From passengers who come up the river, to-day, it is gathered that troops were being landed by the rebels at a point seven miles above Newport News. An attack was looked for from that quarter. Some skirmishing had occurred at Newport News, without serious results.

The Second Connecticut Regiment, Col. Ferry, crossed over into Virginia at 2 o'clock this morning, with their artillery.

About a dozen rifled cannon, cast at the West Point foundry, have been received here. Six of them have gone to Alexandria.

The steamer *Philadelphia* took down to Fortress Monroe several columbiads and a large quantity of ammunition.

Hon. Delano T. Smith, of Minnesota, has received the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Third Auditor's Office.

Henry Davis, of the Rhode Island Regiment, died of disease of the heart, on Saturday night. His remains went home under escort, on Saturday evening.

AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

There are five Georgetown companies encamped on the Virginia side of the Chain Bridge. The pickets of this command stopped a suspicious wagon on Saturday, when the driver cut loose one of his horses, which he mounted and escaped. The vehicle contained a considerable amount of ammunition, which was secured.

Another spy was arrested last night, near the Chain Bridge, by Union Company K, of this City, and is now in the charge of Gen. Mansfield.

W. G. Moore has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, under Col. Meigs. He ranks as Captain Accountant.

There were two or three alarms over the river last night, around Arlington, but nothing serious occurred. The troops are kept on the *qui vive* there in consequence of occasional shots at our outposts. As our forces advance towards Fairfax these skulking rascals will be cleaned out.

Col. Maidhoff, of New-York, offered his new regiment to the President on Saturday, but desired to serve only six months. Secretary Cameron declines to accept any troops except for the war.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A gentleman just in town by the steamer *Philadelphia*, from Fort Monroe, states that an attack was to be made on Great Bethel by Gen. Butler in force to-night.

At Aquia Creek several heavy guns on new batteries have been mounted by the rebels.

The garrison and troops at Fort Monroe and Hampton were all under arms last night. The big gun Floyd is now being mounted at the Rip Raps. Shells discharged from this monster, by way of experiment, have reached Sewell's Point, over four miles distant.

The body of Sargeant Goodfellow, of New-York, left Fortress Monroe yesterday, on the *Alabama*, for home.

A propeller arrived at the Navy-yard to-day, and reports that the *Josephine*, down the river, was fired into from Matthias Point, near Port Tobacco. The *Josephine* returned the compliment with a shell, when the firing ceased. The *Reliance* is exploring the river. The *Jamestown* is at Old Point Comfort, and the *Anacosta* is at the Rip Rap.

THE NEW-YORK MAILS.

The bids for carrying the mails within your City limits were opened in the Contract-office of the Post office Department to-day, namely, the supplying of the New-York City branch offices for four years, from July 1, 1861. There were fifty-three bidders for this service, at prices varying from $12,000 down to $1,790. The contract was awarded to William Wray, at the last-named figure. The service has heretofore been performed by D. W. Morris, at $3,500 per annum.

MEN FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts First Regiment, Col Robert Cowdin, with full ranks, arrived here and marched up the Avenue at 7 o'clock this evening.

One Dan Simonds fired a pistol at a member of Sherman's Battery last night. The ball passed his side, grazing the skin. There was no provocation. Simonds is under arrest.

Wm Farrell, of the Slemmer Guard, died last night here of typhid fever. His company is now absent with Col Stone's command.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

At the Camp Massachusetts, to-day being the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, it was appropriately celebrated by the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, in a beautiful grove near the Camp. The hosts were Captains Boyd and Howe, of Charlestown. Officers of the Fifth and Michigan First were guests, with a fine band from the latter. The dinner was elegantly served, and patriotic speeches were made by Cols. Lawrence, Greene, Major Key, and Captains Boyd, Swan, Brastow and Prescott, and Messrs. Pangborn, J. M. S. Williams, and Stone, of Massachusetts.

A grand dress parade and review of nine full regiments and a cavalry corps came off on the grounds near the camps of the New-Jersey Brigade, by Secretary Cameron and Gen. McDowell and staff, this afternoon. They numbered about ten thousand men, and the display was very grand.

Lieut. Eutis discovered a man at Alexandria to-day with a load of grain on the way to the secession camp, which was seized and turned over to the use of our troops.

FOR FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

It is reported that the Aqueduct Brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth Volunteers, and Twenty-Eighth and the Sixty-ninth, under the command of Col. Hunter, will, in a day or two make Fairfax Court house their Head-quarters. The telegraph wires are to be extended from Georgetown over the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Corcoran. The sixteen 64-pounder Columbiads will all be in position on Fort Corcoran by to-morrow night. When the Sixty-ninth marched out of their entrenchments, yesterday, it was to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," chorussed by the entire regiment. The hills of Old Virginia never before echoed the grand old song from more willing voices.

Leo.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

TROUBLES ON THE ISTHMUS.

Washington, Monday, June 17, 1861.

Until the arrival of the last Aspinwall steamer, the cause of the revolutionists, who are making great trouble in the New-Granadian Confederacy, seemed to be in the ascendant. Great solicitude was naturally felt concerning the safety of the inter-oceanic transit, and of the property of foreign residents at either terminus thereof; and in consequence of the reports received at Washington, Mr. Pombo, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the New Granadian Republic, felt it his duty to call the attention of our Government to the facts, and ask their opinion concerning its interference in the matter. Mr. Pombo represented that a large expedition was about starting from Carthagena and Santa Marta, against the State of Panama, (an expedition formed by the revolutionary party of the States of Magdalena and Bolivar, which claim, *à la* South Carolina, to be sovereign and independent, and to have seceded from the Confederacy,) and that, under Gen. Nieto, a force would doubtless attack the port of Aspinwall.

So serious an aspect did the matter assume, that upon receipt of Mr. Pombo's communication, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr. Welles, calling his attention thereto, suggesting that that Department should take such cognizance of it, as its importance seemed to demand. Upon reference to the treaty of 1846, by one article of which the Governments of the United States and Granada became allied for the preservation of the transit, and in which the United States guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus, as well as the rights of sovereignty over, and property in, that territory by the Granadian Government, it was found that Mr. Pombo's notice was quite opportune. The proper instructions have accordingly been sent out to the United States vessels at the *termini*, and all trouble will thus be avoided.

THE CHEROKEE MATTER UP AGAIN.

The agents of this *very* fat job are here already. They are working like beavers for the success of their scheme, and state openly that they expect to get it through the next Congress. It is stated that a prominent and recently appointed diplomat has been approached on the subject, and that tempting pecuniary inducements have been set forth as reasons for his favoring the scheme.

BRITISH AID ASKED AT PANAMA.

Mr. Corwine, the present Consul at Panama, has addressed a long document to the British Consul at that point, desiring information concerning the course which the vessels of Her British Majesty intend to pursue in case the vessels of the United States or the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are attacked by privateers or other craft bearing the flag of the Southern Confederacy. The British Consul replied that he had no information in his possession which would be satisfactory, and that he should be compelled to refer the correspondence to the Flag Officer of the British fleet. This was done, but at the last arrival no answer had been received.

WHAT NEXT?

Mr. Molina, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, will visit your City in a few days, concerning the opening of the transit route. With whom he expects to treat is not known. Vanderbilt has had his emissaries in those Republics for some time, but whether it was for the purpose of getting a contract for himself or breaking up one which it is rumored has been given to others, is as yet a mystery.

A CONTRACT MADE.

In the above connection, however, it will be interesting for many of your readers to know, that a contract has already been made by the Nicaraguan Government, with a company from New-York, the managers of which have hitherto kept it a profound secret. I send you the agreement as made by the parties, but the following synopsis tells the story:

First—The Government cedes to the company represented by Mr. Paez, for the term of 50 years, the exclusive right of transit through the Republic of Nicaragua, by the river San Juan, Lake Nicaragua and Virgin Bay Road, to San Juan del Sur.

Second.—The Company is compelled within the term of six months to remove all the obstacles which may exist on the river San Juan, or on other parts of the route, and shall place within the aforesaid term, the route in order for navigation. But in the event there should be *many* obstacles, and the Company therefrom not liable to meet the requirements of this article, the Government shall grant an extension of twelve months' time, making eighteen months in all. If, however, the Company shall make no attempt to remove the obstacles within the first six months, then the contract becomes null and void; or should it happen, that, having removed all obstacles, the Company has not commenced operations at the end of eighteen months, then the Government is at liberty to contract with other parties.

Third—The Company is to pay $30,000 for all articles of use that belonged to the late Transit Company.

Fourth—The Company is to pay $1,000 per annum for the use of Virgin Bay road, for the term of the contract.

Fifth—The Government is to receive $1 50 for each adult passenger, and $1 for all below the age of twelve years.

Sixth—The Government is to receive $200,000 in *shares* of the Company, which shall be considered as an equivalent for the grant.

WHO HAS GOT IT?

The contract has not yet been made public, the names of the contractors are unknown, and only a Mr. Paez appears upon the stage as an actor in this somewhat important drama.

Zou Zou.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Monday, June 17.

A gentleman who rode down the tow-path of the Chesapeake Canal, reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Col. Stone was in quiet possession of Leesburgh.

He also confirms the report that Major Everett's command at Seneca, had a brush with the Secessionists, and that Capt. Shreve, of the Virginia forces and ten of his men were killed. Major Everett drew the water out of the level of the canal in front of his position, and used the tow-path for a breastwork which gave him decided advantage in the position. The Secessionists were driven off.

A Government messenger, arrived this evening, represents Col. Stone's command still in the neighborhood of Rockville, Maryland. He came down for supplies. As these forces advance, the Secessionists retreat.

The propellor *Diamond State* arrived at the Washington Navy yard this A. M., with 125 tons of pig lead. She reports having met and spoken the propellor *Josephine* down the river, the latter having been fired into with muskets at Matthias Point opposite Fort Tobacco, Maryland. She returned the compliment with a shell, when the annoyance closed.

It having been determined, as announced in general orders containing the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States, that the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one surgeon for each brigade, the Secretary has instructed Surgeon-General Finley immediately to convene, in this city, after due notice, an Army Medical Board, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons referred to by the Department as applicants for Brigadier-Surgeon, and report the result of such examination. Appointments will be made only from among those who shall be so examined and reported by the Board as qualified.

Another order has been issued by the Secretary, that the Surgeon General institute a similar Board in consequence of various complaints having reached the Department of the incompetency of Regimental Surgeons who have been appointed either by the commanding officers or the Governors of States.

The Board is to examine surgeons of whom complaint is made, in order to secure their dismissal if found incompetent.

The East Pennsylvania Railroad has made an offer, which has been accepted, to receive Government bonds in payment of the transportation of troops and munitions of war, on the route between New-York and Harrisburgh. Ed. Climer, the President of the Company, in his letter, says:

"Should all transportation companies unite in a like offer, it would necessarily relieve the pressure upon the National Treasury, and also tend to inspire confidence in the credit and faith of the Government."

The bids were opened at the Post-office Department, to-day, for carrying the mails on route No. 1,425, for four years, from the first of July next, that is, for supplying the branch post offices for the General Post-office in the City of New-York. There were fifty-three bidders, in sums of from $12,000 to $1,799 per annum. The contract was awarded to Wm. Wray, at the latter sum. This service has been performed by D. W. Morris, for $3,500 per annum.

The withdrawal of Mr. Burlingame from the Austrian Mission was not in consequence of any protest, but a delicate unofficial information that the appointment was not agreeable to that Government.

Maj. Henry Hill, of Virginia, Army Paymaster at New-York, has resigned.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has issued an order to all the Assistant Quartermasters to make no purchase whatever without first advertising for proposals, even for a short time.

Col. Robert Anderson has been promoted to a Brigadier-General.

A. H. Reeder has declined the tender of a similar appointment.

Wm. S. Rosencraus has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Hon. John A. Gurley is authorized by the President to raise six regiments in Cincinnati.

Lieut.-Col. Wharton has been elected Colonel of of the Seventy-first New-York Regiment, and Brigade Major Smith Lieutenant Colonel.

The owner of the three slaves restored by Gen. Sandford resides at Lisbon, Maryland, and is a Union man. The rendition was under the former's proclamation, which met the Executive approval.

Young's Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry is to be mustered in as fast as companies shall report. Three or four are wanting yet to complete the regiment. It will be commanded by Gen. Josiah Harlan, as Colonel, and Young as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The First Massachusetts Regiment arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock, this evening.

The bids for the construction of the steam gun boats, advertised by the Navy Department, were opened to-day. The largest portion of the bids are New England ship-yards and manufacturers. The bids for the hulls range from $55,000 to $90,000, and for the engines from $35,000 to $48,000. There are from 100 to 150 bidders for the hulls. The time in which the bidders propose to comply with their obligations, ranges, as to the hulls, from 60 to 105 days and as to the engines, from 60 to 160 days.

The above information was obtained from one of the bidders.

It may be proper to remark that the Department, as expressed in the advertisement, reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the benefit of the Government, and to reject them all at its option.

A scouting party of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, on returning to camp at 1 o'clock to day, captured seven secession soldiers, one of whom is a Captain, on whose person was found the roll of his regiment, and a diagram and details of a plan for an attack on Arlington Heights.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, Monday, June 17.

There being strong reason to suspect an advance of the rebels from Fairfax Court-house last night, our military authorities were on the alert, and every preparation was made to meet an attack, but it amounted to nothing, not even an alarm.

Our position is impregnable.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE

ANOTHER SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 16 }
via Baltimore, Monday, June 17. }

Commissary Taylor, just from Newport News, reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies, sent out by by Col. Phelps to gather in some cattle belonging to the Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light-horse, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped, and the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The enemy are evidently landing a large body of troops at a point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated. We are ready for them at Newport News, and the strong battery erected by poor Greble will avenge Great Bethel.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon at the Rip Raps, last evening, was a brilliant success. Sewell's Point is clearly within range of this tremendous projectile. Seven of eleven 48-pound shells exploded a short distance from the rebel camp, and one of them over their intrenchments. It created a sensation among the Secessionists. A house near the secession banner displayed a white flag.

There is to be a grand parade of six regiments, this afternoon, near the Fortress.

There is much dissatisfaction in Col. Allen's Regiment. Charges have been preferred mutually by the Colonel and Captains of the companies.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANTRY OF COL. TOWNSEND'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The honor of a soldier is his life." Having read in your issue of yesterday what purports to be an official report of Capt. Kilpatrick, and finding therein misapprehensions concerning Col. Townsend and his Regiment, I deem it the duty of some one, in justice to him and his command, to correct them. Without going minutely into the details of the march to Big Bethel, and without reference to the unfortunate firing of Col. Bendix's men upon the Third Regiment, I will proceed with a relation of the facts of the attack at Big Bethel. After coming within a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile from the fortification of the enemy, Cols. Townsend and Duryee were ordered by Brigadier Gen. Pierce to form their respective commands in line of battle—Col. Townsend on the left of the main road, in an open field, and Col. Duryee on the right, covered by a thick wood. After waiting a short time for further orders, Col. Duryee marched his command, by the flank, up the road, towards the battery, but, receiving a sharp fire from the enemy, flanked to the right into the wood, where he was again covered by it. Col. Townsend then with his command was ordered to move forward, which he did in perfect order, over fences and ditches, till he reached a line about fifty rods from the enemy, immediately in front and in full view of their main battery, where he formed his line of battle. Here he sent out two companies of his command to skirmish in the vicinity of the enemy. After getting about half way from the main portion of the regiment to the battery, the enemy sent a terrific volley of cannon and rifle shot into their midst, but which was so inaccurately aimed as to do no serious damage. Seeing this, Col Townsend, mounted on his fine charger, leaped the fence and ditch in front of him and with sword in hand, galloped up to their front in the very face of the enemy, and was soon followed by his entire command. Up to this time there had been no regular advance in the open field, toward the enemy, and close upon the battery, and previously none of the Federal forces had even occupied the open field, save now and then a Zouave who sought the shelter and protection of the buildings and trees in the neighborhood while firing and loading. The only charge in front and face of the battery was made by Col. Townsend and his command. Capt Kilpatrick, in his report, says that "we (Kilpatrick) maintained our position till Col. Townsend began to retire with his whole command. Being left thus alone, and no prospects of receiving aid, we (Kilpatrick) ordered the men to fall back, which they did, and in good order, forming their line of battle about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear."

Now, in this statement, Capt Kilpatrick is mistaken. In the first place, he had no "position" to "maintain" at this time, unless it was in the wood, on the right of Col. Townsend, where he was invisible from the open field, and out of sight of the main battery. But whatever was his position, it was taken previous to the last advance of Col. Townsend, and unknown to him, consequently, whatever were the movements of Col. Townsend, they had no reference to Capt. Kilpatrick's position, and could not affect it in any way. After Col. Townsend had charged up to the very teeth of the enemy, the only considerable number of Zouaves visible, perhaps from fifty to seventy-five, without an officer, came running behind his regiment, and retired in front of it, when the regiment withdrew to its original position, on the left of Col. Duryee, for the purpose of supporting him, in defence of the howitzers stationed there.

Col. Townsend kept his command in line in front of this battery, against a heavy fire, for at least a half hour, with the view of charging the battery. But, receiving no orders to that effect, and finding his command entirely unsupported, also learning that a creek and heavy swall intervened between him and the battery, he withdrew, as before said, to support Col. Duryee, expecting that the attack would soon be renewed by a concerted movement of the two commands.

It is also proper to state here that when Col. Townsend made his last advance from the lane towards the fortifications of the enemy, the majority, at least, of Col. Duryee's command were on his (Townsend's) right, in the cover of the wood, and were still there, when he returned to his original position. To show more conclusively that Capt. Kilpatrick's statement relative to Col. Townsend's "retiring with his whole command," leaving him (Kilpatrick) alone, is wrong, it is only necessary to state that Lieut.-Col. Warren remarked to Col. Townsend, in the presence of several officers, that he (Warren) had been trying a half hour to get his command, of which Capt. Kilpatrick formed a part, together, and had not been able to do so. I do not hesitate to say that had Col. Townsend been supported by Col. Duryee's Regiment, he would have made a charge upon those intrenched traitors, regardless of the bitter consequences to himself and command. No man ever conducted himself more bravely or gallantly on a field than did Col. Townsend on that day.

Hoping you will do me the favor to insert this statement of the fight at Big Bethel, which can be abundantly verified if required, I am

Yours, &c. ISAAC S. CATLIN,
Commanding Company H, Third Regiment N. Y. S. V.
Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, }
Saturday, June 15, 1861. }

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

Wheeling, Monday, June 17.

In the Convention, to-day, Mr. Pierpont, of Marim County, made a strong speech in favor of the declaration of the motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Monongalia.

The declaration was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Carlisle obtained leave to report an ordinance for reorganizing the Financial Bureau of the State, by which no Sheriff, or other depository of the public funds, be permitted, on the penalty of loss of office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities, or any but the authorities hereafter to be provided.

Mr. Dorsey moved his declaration be put upon its passage, and called for the ayes and noes, with the following result: Ayes, 56, not a vote being cast in the negative.

Thirty members were absent on leave.

The declaration was signed by 56, the same number as signed the Declaration of Independence.

CONCENTRATION OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT PHILLIPPA.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 17.

A special dispatch from Grafton, dated yesterday, says that there is a gradual concentration of forces in the direction of Phillippa. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment had returned there from Buchanan. There is a report of fighting at Buchanan with considerable loss to the rebels, but it is not authentic. A number of rifled cannon have arrived from Ohio with a large amount of ammunition. There is unusual activity at head-quarters and towards Cheat River. Scouts are out in every direction and constantly reporting. Col. Kelly is greatly improved in health and is sitting up to day. The rebels are at the Cheat Mountain Pass under command of Gen. Jackson, formerly a Judge at Parkersburgh. A messenger has just arrived from Phillippa and states that the Federal scouts have discovered the rebels marching towards that point. The Federal forces expect an attack from them in the morning.

Col. Lew. Wallace telegraphs the *Gazette*, from Cumberland, that after the fight at Romney the rebels did not rally and return, but they ran sixteen miles towards Winchester before they stopped. So far from my retreating, I brought out to the camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, uniforms, and medical stores, without leaving anything behind. Their rout was total. The next day there were several funerals in the town. We killed a captain and a member of the Virginia Legislature, and took one of their Majors prisoners. I send you this to stop unwarranted slander about my retreat, started by some cowardly scoundrel in Alexandria. He adds: "My boys are entitled to all honor; they won it bravely: let them have it. They have not forgotten Buena Vista."

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Evansville, says that the steamer *Samuel Kirkman*, bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis, while backing out of Owensburo', Ky., had her flag fired upon by secession rowdies and completely riddled with bullets. No other damage was done.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, June 17.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th inst., says that the Common Council have appropriated $200,000 for the defence of the city, and $50,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

The ships *David* and *Land*, from Bordeaux, have been ordered off the bar and sailed for Philadelphia. The ships *Africana* and *Parsons* went to sea on the 12th inst. and the *National* on the 11th. The only ships inside the bar were the *Alhambra*, the *Vigilant*, and the *Aken*. The yacht *Gipsy*, under British colors, was taken at Pass a L'Outre, on the 12th inst., by the *Brooklyn*.

A special dispatch from Richmond to the *Delta* says that Cols. Wardrop and Duryee, and one hundred and fifty Federal troops, were killed at Great Bethel; that six hundred of the Confederate troops participated in the fight, and that but one was killed and seven wounded.

The Charleston *Mercury* gives the Confederate loss at Great Bethel as seventeen killed.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 12th inst., says that a large number of Federal troops landed on the 11th inst. at Hilton Head. Their object was not not known. Great excitement existed there.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS MOVING.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 17.

Col. Einstein's regiment broke camp this morning, and are about starting for Chambersburgh

Col. Small's regiment will start on the same route this afternoon.

THE BOSTON REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Monday, June 17.

The Boston First Regiment arrived at 2 o'clock, and marched through Baltimore-street, and made a fine appearance. It was received with many demonstrations of friendship

THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

Rockland, Me., Monday, June 17.

The Maine Fourth Regiment, Col. Berry, 1,100 men, left for the seat of war at 11 A. M. to-day, in the steamer *Daniel Webster*. They will remain in Portland to night, and to-morrow will proceed on their way.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Boston, Monday, June 17.

The Eighty-sixth Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is observed, to-day, with more than usual manifestations of patriotism. At the monument there was a civic and military gathering. The Stars and Stripes were raised on the flag-staff about forty feet above the shaft, making the height two hundred and sixty feet from the ground. Gov. Andrew and others made elequent speeches appropriate to the occasion. Salutes were fired, bellsrung, &c

Boston, Monday, June 17—P. M.

Col. Clark's fine regiment, 1,000 strong, Major Cobb's new Light Artillery, and Major Stevenson's Battalion of Infantry, Zouave uniform, were among the military features to-day, in the observance of the Bunker Hill anniversary. The military marched around the monument in the presence of an immense assemblage of citizens.

Col. Clark's regiment, which came up from Fort Warren, then proceeded to the barracks at North Cambridge, recently vacated by the First. It is understood that this regiment has been accepted for the war, and will leave shortly.

In the afternoon Cobb's Battery and Stevenson's Batallion were reviewed on Boston Common, the crowd of spectators being fully up to any Fourth of July demonstration. Major Cobb's Battery consists of six pieces of rifled cannon, with forges, magazines, baggage wagons, and ambulance. The excellent drill and rapid firing exhibited surprised veterans, and called forth enthusiastic plaudits from the crowd

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A COUNTER PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. LYON.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation has just been issued in an extra *Democrat*:

To the Citizens of Missouri:

Prior to the proclamation issued by Gov. Jackson, of date 12th of June, it was well known to you that the Governor and Legislature sympathized with the rebellion movements now in progress in the country, and had adopted every means in their power to effect a saparation of this State from the General Government. For this purpose parties of avowed Secessionists have been organized into military companies, throughout the State with the full knowledge and approval of the Governor. The establishment of encampments in the State at an unusual period of the year, and authorized for an indefinite period, could have had no other object than the concentration of a large military force, to be subjected to the provisions of the military law then in contemplation, and subsequently passed—a bill so offensive to all peaceable inhabitants, and so palpably unconstitutional, that it could be accepted by those only who were willing to conform to its extraordinary provisions, for the purpose of effecting their cherished object, the disruption of the Federal Government. That bill provides for an obligation to the State on the part of all persons enrolled under its provisions, irrespective of any obligation to the United States, when the Constitution requires all State officers to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

This of itself is a repudiation of all authority of the Federal Government, whose Constitution is the supreme law, on the part of the State Government, its officers, and such citizens as might choose to adopt the provisions of the bill, and coupled as it was, on the part of the Legislature and the Governor, with declarations hostile to its authority, and in sympathy with those who were arrayed in a condition of actual hostility against it, could leave no doubt of its object to carry out the provisions of this extraordinary bill, having in direct view hostilities to the Federal Government. It was so denounced by Gen. Harney, who characterized it as a secession ordinance, in his proclamation on the 14th of May last.

That proclamation doubtless gave rise to an interview between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, that resulted in an agreement which it was hoped would lead to a restoration of tranquility and good order in your State. That a repudiation of the Military bill and all efforts of the militia of the State under its provisions was the basis of the agreement was shown as well by this proclamation of Gen. Harney immediately preceding it as by the following paper, submitted to Gen. Price, containing the preliminary conditions to an interview with him

[Here follows what was read to Gen Price, published in the Democrat Wednesday last.]

This agreement failed to define specifically the terms of the peace, or how far a suspension of the provisions of the Military Bill should form a part of it, though, from the express declaration of Gen. Harney at the time of the Conference, as well as from the foregoing paper, a suspension of any action under the bill until there could be a judicial termination of its character by some competent tribunal, must in good faith be regarded as a fundamental basis of the negotiation. Nevertheless, immediately after this arrangement, and up to the time of Gov. Jackson's proclamation inaugurating complaints of attempts to execute the provisions of this bill, by which most exasperating hardships have been imposed upon peaceful loyal citizens, coupled with persecutions and proscriptions of those opposed to its provisions have been made to me as commander of the United States forces here, and have been carried to the authorities at Washington with appeals of relief from the Union men of all parties of the State who have been abused, insulted, and in some instances driven from their homes.

That relief I conceive it to be the duty of a just Government to use every exertion in its power to give. Upon this point the policy of the Government is set forth in the following communication from the department at Washington:

Adjutant General's Office, }
Washington, May 27, 1861. }

Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, Commanding Department of the West, St. Louis:

Sir: The President observes with concern that, notwithstanding the pledge of the State authorities to coöperate in preserving the peace in Missouri, loyal citizens in great numbers continue to be driven from their homes. It is immaterial whether their outrages continue from inactivity or indisposition on the part of the State authorities to prevent them. It is enough that they continue, and it will devolve on you the duty of putting a stop to them summarily by force under your command, to be aided by such troops as you may require from Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The professions of loyalty to the Union by the authorities of Missouri are not to be relied upon. They have already falsified their professions too often, and are too far committed to secession to be admitted to your confidence, and you can only be sure their desisting from their wicked purposes when it is not in their power to prosecute them. You will therefore be unceasingly watchful of their movements, and not permit the clamors of their partisans, and the opponents of the wise measures already taken, to prevent you from checking any movement against the Government, however disguised under the pretended State authority. The authority of the United States is paramount, and whenever it is apparent that a movement, whether by order of State authority or not, is hostile, you will not hesitate to put it down.

Signed, L. THOMAS, Adj't.-Gen'l.

It is my design to carry out these instructions in their letter and spirit. Their justice and propriety will be appreciated by whoever takes an enlightened view of the relations of the citizens of Missouri to the General Government, nor can such policy be construed as at all disparaging to the rights or dignity of the State of Missouri, or as infringing in any sense upon the individual liberty of its citizens. The recent proclamation of Gov Jackson, by which he has set at defiance the authorities of the United States, and urged you to make war upon them is but a consummation of his treasonable purposes long indicated by his acts and expressed opinions and now made manifest. If, in suppressing these treasonable projects, carrying out the policy of the Government and maintaining its dignity as above indicated, hostilities should unfortunately occur, and unhappy consequences should follow, I would hope that all aggravation of those events may be avoided, and that they may be diverted from the innocent, and may fall only on the heads of those by whom they have been provoked.

In the discharge of these plain but onerous duties, I shall look for the countenance and active coöperation of all good citizens, and I shall expect them to discountenance all illegal combinations, and support and uphold by every lawful means the Federal Government, upon the maintenance of which depend their liberties and the perfect enjoyment of all their rights.

(Signed,) N. LYON,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

CAPTURE OF BRIG.-GEN. SLACK.

St. Louis, Monday, June 17.

Report says that Brig.-Gen. Slack, while mustering troops into the service of the State at Chillicothe, was taken prisoner by Col. Curtis' volunteers on the way to St. Joseph. It is understood that Gen. Slack will be taken to Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was briefly referred to a few days ago:

Head-quarters, Department of Alexandria, }
Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861. }

To the good people of the Counties of Loudoun, Fairfax and Prince William:

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war-cry is "beauty and booty." All that is dear to man—your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name, therefore of the consituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending—in behalf of civilization and humanity itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier-General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and invite and enjoin you, by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country, and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information to those head-quarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

[For other Rebellion News see Eighth Page.]

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Important Announcement of Lord John Russell.

The Questions of Privateering and the Blockade.

GENERAL NEWS.

The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. **Jeffrey**, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Dagbladet*, of Copenhagen, says the non-German Powers were engaged in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the disputes between Denmark and Germany. Denmark has always followed their advice, whilst Holstein has invariably rejected all the proposals of the Danish Government. Sweden, however, has proposed an arrangement which the German Powers are willing to accept, with some modifications.

The crisis in the United States was acting with a most injurious effect on French trade.

The *Daily News* thinks that any attempt to prevent privateering or enlistment in Canada for the Northern belligerents in America would be a failure, and therefore is not likely to be attempted.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The following is a copy of the letter laid before the House of Commons by Lord John Russell:

Foreign Office, June 1, 1861.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

My Lords: Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest which appears to be imminent between the United States and the so styled Confederate States of North America; and with the view more effectually to carry out this principle, they propose to interdict the armed vessels, and also the privateers of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom or any of her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have accordingly to acquaint your Lordships that the Queen has been pleased to direct that orders in conformity with the principles above stated, should forthwith be addressed to all proper authorities in the United Kingdom, and to Her Majesty's naval and other authorities in all quarters beyond the United Kingdom, for their guidance in the circumstances.

I have, &c., J. RUSSELL.

Similar letters have been addressed to the Secretaries of State for India, War, and the Colonies.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. W. E. Forster asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government would exercise the discretion which by the law of nations they possess to prevent privateers sailing under the as yet unrecognized flag of the so-called Southern Confederacy from bringing their prizes into any port of Her Majesty's dominions? He added that he did not ask this question with regard to privateers sailing under the flag of the United States, simply because he had no expectation that any letters of marque would be issued by the United States' Government

Lord J. Russell—My answer must be rather wider in extent than the question which has been put to me. The whole matter has been considered by Her Majesty's Government, and it has been determined, after consulting the law-officers of the Crown, that orders should be given to interdict the ships of war and privateers of both parties from entering the ports and harbors of the United Kingdom, or of the colonies and dependencies of Her Majesty, with prizes. In order to make the matter more clear, the House will perhaps allow me to read an extract from the dispatch which has been sent to the India office, and to the Governors of the colonies:

"Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, desirous of observing the strictest neutrality in the contest between the United States and the so styled Confederate States of North America. With the view more thoroughly to carry out that principle we purpose to interdict the armed ships, and also the privateers, of both parties from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad."

[Hear, hear.] The orders went out to the colonies on Saturday last, and they have gone to India to-day. I may also state that we have during the past week been in communication with the French Government upon this subject. I stated to the French Ambassador the view taken by Her Majesty's Government, and asked him what course the Government of France intended to pursue with regard to this subject. The French Ambassador has informed me that the French Government propose to act in conformity with the existing law of France. That existing law is founded upon an ordinance passed in the year 1681; and the rule is that, in case of a war in which France is neutral, no privateers are allowed to bring their prizes into the ports or harbors of France and its dependencies for a longer period than twenty-four hours. They are not allowed to sell the cargoes, or in any way to dispose of the prizes which they have taken; and after the twenty-four hours have expired they are obliged to leave the port. Therefore the course pursued by France is not very different from that which we intend to adopt.

Sir J. Pakington subsequently said—I see that it is stated in the newspapers of to-day that the Government of the United States have expressed their intention to recognize the declaration of Paris of 1856. I wish to ask the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office whether Her Majesty's Government have received any such intimation from the Government of the United States, and, if so, what effect that will have upon the policy which Her Majesty's Government have announced that it is their intention to pursue with regard to the belligerent rights of the Southern States?

Lord John Russell—The only answer which I can give to the right honorable gentleman is, that propositions have been sent to America founded upon the declaration of Paris. Those propositions were made in concert with the French Government, and are restricted in concert with that Government. We have not as yet received any answer to those propositions. They have been gone, I should think, a fortnight, and I expect soon to receive some reply to them. Until that answer is received I cannot pledge the Government as to the course which they will pursue.

Mr. Liddell wished to ask the noble lord whether the course now proposed to be adopted, of prohibiting the vessels of war and privateers of both parties from bringing prizes into the ports of the United Kingdom, was not different from that which had in former times been pursued by this country.

Mr. Henley asked whether the law of France, as stated by the noble lord, applied to the vessels of States, or was confined to privateers.

Lord J. Russell—I stated that that law is applicable to privateers only.

Sir J. Elphinstone asked what measures had been taken by the Government to inform British seamen who were at present at sea that it was their policy to observe a strict neutrality between the parties to this contest? Unless a notice was affixed to the mainmast of every British trader—["Order, order."]

The Speaker informed the honorable Baronet that he was not in order in entering into an argument.

Lord J. Russell said that a proclamation had been issued by Her Majesty, declaring her neutrality in this contest, and of that proclamation, which had appeared in the *Gazette* and in all the newspapers, the crews of vessels calling at ports would receive intelligence.

Mr. E. P Bouverie—Will the noble Lord lay upon the table a copy of the dispatch from which he has read an extract?

Lord J. Russell—Yes, in a day or two.

HOW ENGLAND BEARS AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

From the London Times.

Surely we have some reason to expostulate with our kinsmen across the Atlantic for the truculent tone they have assumed towards this country. What have we done? How have we misbehaved ourselves? Why are we to be scolded, and threatened, and warned? Wherefore this attack? At first a few dropping shots splashed with some violence in our own columns, then a volley was suddenly discharged at us from the Louvre Hotel in Paris, and now comes a complete salvo of [illegible] from all the Northern Press. England is to be made war upon if she should but [illegible] finger. Federal America is to join with [illegible] and destroy us if we should but cast a shadow of a ship upon the waters of the South. If England persists in regarding the privateers of the South as merely belligerents, it would seem that in such case the North will be inclined to consider this as "manifesting an insane disposition to give aid or comfort to the rebel States;" and in such cases they say they "are resolved not to deliberate a single moment, but to launch against England the thunderbolts of a war that would not cease till every Power in Europe was involved." What can all this mean? At other times we should laugh outright at it, but our friends are now in difficulties. At another time we should echo the observation that "It certainly is remarkable that the three most despotic European Powers, Prussia, Austria and Russia have hastened to express their sympathy with our internal troubles;" in a moment of tranquility we should have deprecated the suggestion that "Russia has evidently well remembered the American sympathies shown to her during the Crimean War;" but now, when the hand of affliction is heavy upon this great nation, which sprang from our lions and glorified us by its strength, we would rather suffer some wrong than bandy words of provocation. We would only ask, what is our offence?—what have we done to deserve this fierce invective?

So far as we can judge at present, it is we only who have causes of complaint, if we chose to urge them. All the Northern newspapers have been trumpeting forth two facts, which, if true, are certainly not creditable to our professions of neutrality. It is said that the Canadians have given a regiment to the Northern army of invasion, and that New-York has supplied a rifle corps of Englishmen to fight the battle of the Union. If the gentlemen at Washington will remember their own conduct some time since, when an injudicious attempt was made to obtain a few score recruits in the United States for a war against a despotic and encroaching Power—if they will call to mind how hardly they bore upon us in the moment of our embarrassment, and how severely they insisted upon the full punishment of the fault committed by one of our subordinates, they will then, we think, see how much more friendly and considerate has been our silence under so serious a breach of international law. We have heard of no diplomatic remonstrance on our part, nor of any proclamation to these mercenaries. *Like all men who shed blood in a cause with which they have no natural connexion, especially when they take that stronger and richer side to which extraneous aid is not of absolute necessity, these foreign legions find no favor in the eyes of their countrymen, and are likely to receive more maledictions than blessings from home;* but we have prosecuted no American Consul in the Courts of Canada, and we have threatened to send away no American Minister from London. When we were at war with Russia, America supplied our enemy with war steamers so ostentatiously, that one of them, in which the Russian Plenipotentiary lately disported himself in the China Seas, was named the "*America.*" Now, if we had been inclined to follow such an example, we might very likely have got a good price for a fleet of steamers from the Southern Confederacy, and might have found such occupation for the Northern navy that there would have been no danger of a cotton famine in Lancashire. All this we might have done, and much more, and if we had done it we might have provoked some such language of menace as that now held, although we could not even then have been accused of doing more than returning evil for evil. But we, on the contrary, have done none of these things. We have returned good for evil. We have not only made formal proclamations against all interference in this melancholy conflict, but we have addressed ourselves in good faith and with hearty good will to the prevention of any privateers going forth from our dockyards. We have issued orders all over the world that no corner of the earth where the British flag flies shall give shelter to the armed vessels of either of these two belligerent parties, or shall aid them to dispose of their prizes or their plunder. We have not only done these State acts, but we have aided them with the full force of our public opinion. Nothing would be more unpopular in England at this moment than any interference with this quarrel. If we could heal it by a word, that word would be spoken with entire unanimity throughout these islands; but, as we do not hope that this is in our power, we are all fully resolved to hold strictly to our position of absolute neutrality.

A Sovereign Democracy of Federal Republics punishing and conquering a Rebel Democracy of Confederate Republics, may appear strange to the ears of students of public law; but we have it before us as a fact, and as a fact we must deal with it. The words "rebellion" and "loyalty," when used to indicate the action of independent States, joined together by a contract which derived its validity from each individual assent, fall strange upon a mind accustomed to accept the characteristics of fixed forms of government, as they have been made familiar to us by the old writers; but here we have them in use, just as we have in Austria or Russia. If, however, we stretch the right of sovereignty to the utmost, *Washington can have no fairer title to sovereignty over Montgomery than the King of Naples had over Sicily, and Commodore Tatnall, who is the only American who ever yet came to us in a difficulty to prove to us that 'blood is thicker than water,' is, when he goes afloat, certainly not more of a pirate than was Garibaldi.* As we treated Garibaldi so we must treat Commodore Tatnall. As we respected the blockade of the fleet of the King of Naples, so we shall respect the blockade of the Southern ports by the fleets of the North; and as we respected the belligerent rights of the conqueror of Palermo, who was really at that moment not very distinguishable from a corsair, so we must most certainly respect the belligerent rights of eleven regularly constituted States. It is quite absurd in the Northern States to expect us to take part in this quarrel, and it is rather a sign of imbecility to suppose their scolding can affect us. *When, if ever, they proclaim the abolition of Slavery throughout the Union, they will have all our sentiment on their side. But we have heard no whisper of this hitherto.* In other matters we have more reason to regret our separation from our customers of the South than from the Protectionists of Philadelphia. But they are both, and they are all our friends, and almost our countrymen; and our plain duty is to do justice to both by holding strictly to our neutral rights, and relaxing them to the detriment of neither.

THE NORTHERN SENTIMENT NOT UNREASONABLE.

From the London News.

There are crises in the history of every people which ought to claim the sympathies of every reasonable man. It is impossible to vindicate every expression which has been used by Americans in reference to this country. But considering the calamity which has fallen upon the American Republic, and the sacrifices which the Americans of the North are called upon to make, it is not surprising that they should resent the reckless language which has been used in discussing these all-important matters. Consider for a moment the effect which would have been produced in this country if, in the midst of an Indian mutiny or an Irish rebellion, some American Senator had spoken in his place in Congress of "the bursting of the great monarchical bubble," or had attempted to prove the failure of such institutions by the necessity of using force to restore the Royal authority. It is not only unjust, but grossly untrue, to say that democratic institutions have proved a failure because a gigantic conspiracy has for a time succeeded in overwhelming the Federal power. It may be that the North, with its twenty million of freemen, and its enormous wealth, may fail in reclaiming the South. But the time has not yet come for proclaiming the success of so startling an enterprise. No man who values freedom, or desires the advance of free institutions, can fail to sympathize with those Americans who are now engaged in a deadly struggle to maintain the principles of freedom. *But as the British Government has proclaimed the principle of strict neutrality, and has demonstrated by every one of its public acts its resolution to abide by that principle, it is foolish, if not something worse, to rouse the excited passions of a great democracy by ungenerous taunts and useless recrimination.* If the Press of England is still prepared to assert its superiority to that of any other country—if it intends to vindicate its claim to that position in the eyes of the world, it should observe the same dignified neutrality which distinguishes the conduct of the English Government. It is certainly unfortunate that in the eyes of many foreigners the public opinion of this country should be supposed to be represented by the opinions expressed in one or two leading journals. No doubt those eminent men who have spent some time in this metropolis are not to be misled by any such superstition. But it is of the utmost importance that *the great mass of the American people should clearly understand that, whilst England is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality, she will not abandon her sympathy for that cause of which the Northern States are now, unhappily, the unwilling champions.*

Lord John Russell, with the complete sanction of his colleagues, has proclaimed a strict neutrality. In accordance with the law of nations, this country, in conjunction with France and the other Powers of Europe, has determined to grant the South belligerent rights. This, be it remembered, does not imply that the so-styled Confederate States are to be acknowledged as an independent Power. Under cover of the privilege granted, they can only claim the right of being treated as open enemies. And, according to the instructions of the Foreign Secretary which we publish to-day, this right will be carried to its legitimate conclusion. In the case of an ally it is usual to allow prize courts for the purpose of condemning captured ships, to sit in the territory of an ally. Had this country, in the contest which has now arisen, considered herself the ally of the Northern section of the American people, prize courts might have sat to adjudicate within British territory. But even this has been refused. Neither the North nor the South is to be permitted to take advantage of any British port for the purpose of securing the prizes which either party may capture. It is impossible to furnish more conclusive proof than this of the determination of Ministers to maintain the most complete neutrality. But, if any further proof were needed, it would be found in the correspondence of Mr. Seward with Lord Lyons, our Minister at Washington, and in the instructions furnished by Lord John Russell to his Lordship.

It is said that President Lincoln has determined to adhere to that declaration of the Treaty of Paris which forbids the use of privateers. It is well known that when this proposal was first made to the American Government it was declined on the ground that the European Governments occupied a different position from those on the other side of the Atlantic. If, indeed, England, France, and the rest had agreed to respect private property on the high seas, the Americans were prepared to entertain the question of abolishing privateers. But, according to the Cabinet of Washington, the American navy was too small to forego the privilege of issuing letters of marque. Now, it seems, the tables are turned. The North find themselves with a considerable navy, and their enemy the Confederate States, have no navy at all. The advantage which would accrue to the North by the abolition of privateering is obvious. The result must be to make a naval war with the Confederate States impossible. At the same time it is by no means clear that the consent of the North to forego the privilege of issuing letters-of-marque would really accomplish the purpose which the North has in view. At present that privilege is consistent with the law of nations, and the South being now acknowledged to possess belligerent rights is entitled to issue such letters, and to have them respected. *It seems difficult to understand how any agreement made by the Northern States to abandon a present privilege can disentitle the South to its exercise.* And therefore it may be doubted whether the North can be seriously prepared to put an end to privateering unless a similar concession is made by their Southern opponents.

In the meantime it becomes every day clearer that the day of compromise is past, and that the dispute must be settled by the sword. The forbearance which has hitherto been exercised by the North, and the delay in coming to blows, encourage some to believe that the North will not enter upon a Southern campaign. It is difficult to adopt such a conclusion. It is true that months have now elapsed since the act of secession was consummated. But it should be remembered that the North was at first unprepared, and indeed until Fort Sumter was taken the North still hesitated to believe in the possibility of secession. However, these delusions have now passed away forever. The North has poured forth her hundreds of thousands; and although the loud notes of defiance which have preceded the attack of the North may sound too much like bravado, they are probably the genuine expression of a serious determination to put down the Southern revolution. The results already achieved by the North are by no means inconsiderable. Not only is the Capital completely secure, but the line of communication between that city and the North is in possession of the Federal Government. Whatever ground has been once occupied, has been occupied permanently. The whole Chesapeake Bay is in the hands of the Unionists. Most of the Atlantic cities are blockaded; and, according to last accounts, the Mississippi River is in the same condition. Baltimore and St. Louis, two of the most important cities in the Slave States, are garrisoned by Federal troops, and the States of Maryland, Delaware and Missouri have abandoned the idea of secession. The Union is triumphant in three of the Fifteen Southern States; and it must cost much blood and much treasure if the rest are to escape the same fate.

THE AMERICAN ADHESION TO THE PARIS DOCTRINE NOT TO AFFECT THE SOUTH.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

By the last American mail we have the comments of the leading Northern journals on the statement recently made by Lord John Russell respecting the issue of letters of-marque by the Southern President, and the concession of belligerent rights to the seceding States implied in that statement. The attitude assumed by the present Cabinet of Washington towards the Southern Confederation is now too clearly defined to admit of any question. The States composing that Confederation are regarded by Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues as in open rebellion against the supreme authority of the Union, and as engaged in an overt act of treason to the American Constitution. The Federal Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion to put down the movement by the sword, and to coerce the revolted States back again into the Union, whatever the cost of the effort. We are not surprised, therefore, to find that the language employed by Lord John Russell has produced a certain amount of irritation at Washington, and it has afforded to certain loud voiced American politicians elsewhere, an opportunity for uttering those menaces against this country which have always been the stock in trade of the stump orators of the States. It may be that Lord J Russell might have withheld his announcement of the conclusion at which the Government had arrived with reference to the position of the Southern Confederation until, by the progress of events, the contending parties were more strongly pronounced; but the language of the Foreign Minister was cautious and considerate, and in no degree calculated to give offence to Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues, except upon the principle that "he that is not with us is against us." It was the declaration of a strict neutrality as the policy on which the British Government has decided, accompanied by a recognition of the Southern States as entitled to the rights of belligerents. Now, unquestionably, by the law and usage of nations, no State can claim those rights which is not either in itself foreign, or engaged in a struggle for liberty. It is, however, impossible to ignore the fact that eleven States have agreed upon a secession from the American Union, that they have deputed members to a Congress, and established a Provisional Government—a *de facto* Government—whatever may be thought of it *de jure*. The British Government had to pronounce upon this state of facts, and to say whether the armed vessels of the South, organized by license of the Southern President, should be treated as privateers or as pirates, which it would be the duty of every maritime State to assist in driving from the seas. This was really the alternative presented to our Government, and we are at a loss to understand how it could have been met otherwise than it has been on our part. This country is not bound, either by treaty, or by the law of nations, to stand by the Federal Government in settling any differences they may have with a part or parts of the Union. *Our duty is neutrality, strict and unequivocal; and it is obvious that, without conceding belligerent rights to the South, such neutrality would be impossible, for otherwise we must regard the South as engaged in a piratical movement, which we should be bound by the law of nations to aid in suppressing.* There is really, as it seems to us, no escape from this dilemma except in the course adopted so far by the British Government. Another question arises, which it is more difficult to answer—is the British Government, or the Government of any neutral Power, at liberty to carry its recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southern States to the extent of permitting the Southern cruisers to bring their prizes into its ports, there to dispose of them according to the award of prize courts in the country of the captor? This is a point on which it is not possible to pronounce a decided opinion. It may be, and it probably is, one of those points referred by Lord John Russell to the law officers of the Crown, and on which those authorities will shortly pronounce. If it be decided in the negative, then the letters-of-marque issued by President Davis would be practically useless; for the Southern ports being blockaded, the privateers of the South would have no other ports in which to bring their prizes—a state of things which would soon render the employment of privateers a desperate undertaking, without profit or remuneration—such an undertaking as few adventurers, even in the Southern Confederacy, would be disposed to engage in.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that a month since, all the Powers represented in 1856 at the Paris Congress were formally notified by the Department of State that the Federal Government is willing to accept the Declaration of Paris in all its parts, in order to get the countenance of the European Powers for the suppression of privateering. This step has been taken, it would seem, with the impression that, under the Declaration of Paris, privateering is regarded as piracy. The Declaration in question is capable of no such construction, nor can the late adhesion of the Cabinet of Washington to that arrangement change its character, or add to the force of its provisions, in any particular. *The Declaration of Paris simply provided for the abolition of privateering on the part of the Powers subscribing it—that is to say, they agreed thenceforth to abstain from issuing letters-of-marque and reprisal.* America refused to become a party to that Declaration, except upon a condition which was refused by this country. But what would America have said if the parties to the Declaration of Paris insisted upon regarding her system of privateering as piracy, simply because she was no party to the Declaration? She would have said that she would resist such an application of the Declaration to her case so long as she had a ship or a soldier. It now suits the Federal Government, in order to put a pressure upon the South, to give in their adhesion unconditionally to the Declaration of Paris, in the belief, apparently, that they are thus placing privateering under the ban of civilization, and rendering it an offence against the law of nations, to be visited with the treatment accorded to piracy. As between the parties to the Paris Declaration, privateering may, it is true, be regarded as piracy; *but the Southern States were no parties to the Declaration, and they have conferred no authority on the Federal Government to make them parties to it.* It is difficult to understand, therefore, how the adhesion of the Federal Government at this time of day to the Paris Declaration can make privateering on the part of the Southern States piracy, or subject those who fit out vessels under the proclamation of President Davis, fiated by the Southern Congress, to the pains and penalties inflicted by the cruisers of all maritime States, as pirates taken in the act. Whatever may be thought of the secession movement by the European Powers, we do not think they could lend themselves to the injustice of acting on a forced construction of an instrument which the Federal Government was the first to reject, and only now adhere to in the hope of bringing the weight of the European maritime States to aid in crushing the Southern revolt.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON.

From the London Times.

If the American war, and blockade, and bankruptcy, and loss of slave labor, should raise the price of cotton wool as much as is feared, and if this staple is made to pay the cost of the war on both sides by an immense export duty, we shall then see the pressure which is to make India do its part in the family of nations. Dearth is the great stimulus of industry, whether in corn, wine or cotton. Dearth will soon test the value of any calculation as to the friendliness of climates and the capacity of soils. Lord Brougham tells us that the British West Indies will grow any quantity of cotton. We shall see whether it be so when the American blockade has doubled the price, and left us uncertain whether to keep the mills open. Unless the "United States" settle their differences, or agree to disagree, and divide the land between them, they will see the great Indian Peninsula fretted with railways and canals, and discharging at every outlet piles of cotton worthy of Charleston or New-Orleans. As to the West Indies, the producing power of Jamaica must depend on the population, and on the inducement it may have to do regular work. It is not generally believed to be a formidable rival to the Southern States. But who shall say what changes will not take place in the course of the next few years? Here we have India reconquered, the Chinese Empire in the process of dissolution, the Old World sick at heart, and *now the United States at the end of their brief history.* All the countries of the world are newly opened, and all the currents of population set flowing here and there, where a vacuum is to be filled, an accumulation discharged, or a channel to be found. Under these circumstances, neither cotton nor any other cultivation will be tied to one spot. It will follow labor, capital and enterprise. After what we have seen of its growth in the States, in Egypt, and even in India, we will not venture to say where next it will establish itself.

THE AMERICAN MEETING AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Paris, Friday, May 31, 1861.

The American demonstration at the Hotel Louvre, of which a full report was given in yesterday's *Galignani*, has of course been a subject of much conversation among the French as well as among the American residents here. I understand that few of the United States Ministers now at Paris wished to be present at it, and would actually have refused to attend had they not feared being attacked by the American Press for doing so, and accused of following the example of the American bankers here, who carefully abstain from saying or doing anything likely to irritate the irascible South, which might consider a hostile demonstration—no matter how slight—on their part a sufficient reason to cancel the heavy sums it owes them. The tone adopted by Mr. Clay, so far as it did not refer to Slavery, has, I understand, been also disapproved of by the majority of those who are supposed to represent most fully the opinions of the United States Government in Europe. His attack against the attitude taken by England with regard to the American quarrel, should be entirely attributed to the course pursued by a section of the British Press which he and many of his countrymen are in the habit of considering to be the exponents of public opinion, and to the violent onslaught of the *Times* on America and American institutions after the publication of his letter in that journal. His remarks should not, therefore, be received in a hostile spirit. Some more cool-headed but not less honorable of his countrymen feel that Mr. Clay has committed a grave error in speaking as he did of Great Britain; but there is no doubt that a man who could sacrifice a large amount of property for the purpose of liberating his slaves, and who could overcome the strong prejudices of a Southern education, will, in the course of time, be brought to acknowledge his mistake. The meeting at the Hotel Louvre may also be regarded as an Anti-Slavery demonstration. The letter of the American Constitution, some Americans are of opinion, does not allow members of Government to pronounce in their official capacity against the "Domestic Institution." If such be the case, it is another wonderful instance of the logic of events making human compacts of no avail when they are not founded on the principles of justice which are now beginning to govern the affairs of men.

The Petroleum or Rock Oil Springs of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the recently discovered natural curiosities are the Oil Springs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and Canada. Having lately visited one of these localities at a place called Tidionte, in Warren County, Pa., situated on the Alleghany River, I must confess that the reality far exceeded my imaginations, which I entertained from hearsay and descriptions read in the newspapers. This place a year ago contained but 200 inhabitants, is now populated by 2,000, all engaged in digging for oil or trafficking in the same, and there are 300 wells along the river, indicated by the derricks erected over them, kept in constant motion for the purpose of obtaining the oil. Although it is an adventure with many, as not all are successful alike, owing to circumstances which cannot be foreseen, yet the majority of companies, either by good luck or management, and with perseverance, obtain from 8 to 30 barrels of pure oil in 24 hours, and after they will get fairly started may raise from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons per day, working on 300 wells.

On a little island in the Alleghany, opposite the town, not over a quarter of a mile in length, there are 40 derricks erected, all boring for oil with more or less success, and although the largest number of wells are within a few rods of the river, still many wells are sunk on both sides of the river, at the foot of high mountains, which are 3 400 feet high, and even in the inland some distance from the rivers. There are other wells also on the Alleghany and on a neighboring river, called Brokenstraw, which empties in the Alleghany.

Oil wells have been dug along the Alleghany river for over 100 miles, and every day new veins are discovered. Among those wells on the Alleghany River and neighboring creeks, which have yielded, a few weeks ago (May 20, 1861,) 1,288 barrels of oil per day, may be enumerated:

Oil Creek Wells, 51 wells, yielded 507 bbls. per day.
River Wells 59 wells, yielded 696 bbls. per day.
Franklin Wells. 9 wells yielded 51 bbls per day.
French Creek Wells, 6 wells, yielded 44 bbls. per day.

The oil springs appear to have originated below the sandstone formation, and at the same period as that of the rock salt. The oil is reached after penetrating a solid white sandstone rock, at a depth of several hundred feet, while the surface of the whole region for a considerable depth, is a shale or slate, occasionally intermixed with quarry pebbles.

A singular phenomenon was pointed out to me while walking along the river, its bed being slate rock. On both sides of the river, the fissures in the slate of large dimensions, are uniformly dipping towards the shore, as if one general revulsion had divided the rocks and produced the broken bed in the river.

The petroleum or rock oil has come to the surface by boring at various depths, in different localities; and a newspaper has stated that the deepest well dug in that region was 577 feet while the average depth is in

Tidonte, on the Alleghany	125 feet
Hemlock, on the Alleghany	275 feet
Walnut Bend, on the Alleghany	275 feet
Lower Group of Wells, on the Alleghany	350 feet
Borough Wells, on the Alleghany	300 feet
French Creek, on the Alleghany	250 feet
At the Upper Oil Creek	125 feet
Central Oil Creek	156 feet
Mouth Oil Creek	350 feet

At several places the oil comes up spontaneously, in one continuous stream, without the aid of either steam or manual power. From one well (the Economite,) a voluntary stream has gushed forward since the 21st of December, 1860, of 400 barrels liquid, uninterruptedly, at a depth of 99 feet, which, when left to separate from the water, yielded 20 barrels of pure oil every 24 hours, and which is situated within 10 feet of the river.

The liquid which is pumped up with the oil, is pure salt water, one gallon of which yields, by evaporation, 14 ounces of salt. I will send you another article on the mode of boring and refining. Yours &c.

L. FEUCHTWANGER.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Foreign Ministers—General News—Message of President Juarez at the Opening of Congress—Mr. Weller's Audience of Leave.

We are in receipt of files of Mexican papers to the 18th ultimo.

From the *Extraordinary*, we derive various particulars of interest.

On the evening of the 7th ult., Hon. Thos. Corwin, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of Mexico, arrived at the capital, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, W. H. Corwin, Esq., and Mr. E. L. Plumb, attaché. They are all temporarily stopping at the Hotel Iturbide.

Mr. Weller, the retiring Minister, took leave of President Juarez on the 17th, and was to leave for the United States on the 19th.

The retirement of Sr. Mata from the Cabinet has not yet been followed by the resignation of Señor Zarco.

Mr. Jecker had concluded a transaction with the Government for the recognition of his bonds.

An American, named Edwin Robinson, has submitted to the Government of Yucatan a plan for the construction of a railroad from Merida to Ciudad Progreso.

Exequaturs have been granted by the Government to Frederick Johnson, Esq., to be H. B. M. Consul at Tampico, to Mr. Frederick Burgi, as Prussian Vice-Consul in Angangeo, and to P. N. Paillet, Esq., to act in place of E. P. Johnson, Esq., United States Consul at Tabasco.

More troops have marched against the reactionists, who are robbing and burning the mails within a few leagues from Mexico. It is high time this state of affairs was ended.

MEETING OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

On Thursday, May 9, the Mexican National Congress was duly installed. President Juarez on the occasion delivered a message to that body, in which he reviewed at great length the prominent events of the long struggle which commenced with the suppression of the Congress on the 17th of December, 1857, and terminated with the triumphant entry of the Constitutional Army into this capital on the 25th of December, 1860. Passing from the review of the principal features of the period, previous to the final victory, he says:

From that time there commenced for the country and the Government an epoch filled with difficulties and conflict. The struggle was ended—it was necessary to commence a work of reparation and reorganization. War and oppression had disorganized everything. Complications and difficulties only remained in every branch of the public administration, from the municipal institutions to the external relations of the country. The habit of obedience had become so relaxed, and the attributes of office so confounded, during the struggle, it appeared difficult to restore national unity.

And, notwithstanding all this, I can say with satisfaction, thanks to the good sense of the States and the majority of our fellow citizens, the difficulties which threatened, either have not been presented, or if so have gone on decreasing, and the Federation is now found compact, firm, united by the cords of the Constitution, and disposed to sustain the institutions and uphold the laws originated by this august assembly.

The foreign relations of the country present great complications created by the reaction, which has brought upon us bitter evils that may prove a profitable lesson in the future.

The Government has found itself compelled to expel from the country the Spanish Ambassador, the Apostolic Delegate and the Minister of Guatemala, for the part they had taken in our civil discords, and the aid they had given to the rebel faction. This measure has not been breaking with Spain and Guatemala, both nations that are bound to the Republic by the indissoluble ties of origin and race, and, it is to be hoped, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty and that of our southern neighbors, acting with justice and equity, will reëstablish their diplomatic relations with Mexico, on the footing of frankness and cordial friendship, which they never should lose, arranging pending questions by the means usual amongst civilized nations. There are not causes wanting to find fault with Guatemala, which the Government opportunely will attend to.

As to the expulsion of the Apostolic Delegate there is no difficult question in that, nor attack upon religious liberty. With the temporal Government of Rome the Republic will maintain the same relations as with other powers, and the laws which guarantee liberty of conscience do not place any obstacle to the keeping up of free relations with the head of their religion by Catholic residents in the country, that is so far as relates to spiritual matters.

With the United States of America the most cordial friendly relations have been maintained since the American Government recognized the Constitutional Government of the Republic.

Diplomatic relations have been reëstablished with Great Britain, France and Prussia.

Pending difficulties are in the way of arrangement, and whatever contract the Government may make to complete these arrangements, will be revised according to the Constitution, by the Congress, which, no doubt, will guard the national honor and dignity.

With all other Powers of both Continents good relations have been maintained.

Foreigners in the country enjoy every guarantee and find a fraternal reception.

The Executive has endeavored to aid the States in the establishment of their internal Constitutional Government, without actually interfering. The Legislatures are already organized, and while some are occupied in the formation of their State Constitutions, others are engaged in consolidating peace and improving the administration.

Some portions of the Republic require measures of an exceptional character, which the Executive will propose to Congress.

Yucatan is the victim of anarchy. Its territory has divided into two States, and in that territory avaricious speculators have unfortunately trafficed in the aboriginals, who have been sold into slavery in a foreign land. The Government, to clean this stain, has taken such measures as it could under its powers.

In Sonora the war of castes has caused terrible havoc, and the Government, counting on the coöperation of the neighboring States, has given all the succor it could impart.

To all the States the Government has made every possible concession for the benefit of public instruction and charity.

The solicitude of the Government has extended to Lower California—ordering measures for the development of its elements of prosperity.

Efforts have been made to improve the condition of the Federal District, in order that its citizens may enjoy the blessings of our institutions.

The most ample liberty that has ever been enjoyed in the Republic has been secured to the Press, giving the guarantee of trial by jury, and no obstacles have been placed upon the rights of meeting and petition.

Measures have been taken for the prompt reorganization of the national guard, in order that it may be a support to the existing institutions without causing a charge upon the Treasury.

The address further goes on to state that the establishments of beneficence have been patronized whilst the laws of reform have been carried into effect; the tribunals have been reëstablished for the administration of justice, and the people now enjoy the blessings conceded by the Constitution in the abolition of judicial costs; public instruction has received the attention of the Government, and great improvements have already taken place; the Government has taken special interest in public improvements, and liberal charters have been given for the construction of the railroads from this city to Vera Cruz and to Chalco; the spirit of association and enterprise has become aroused and other works are in contemplation; the national treasury is in a lamentable condition, notwithstanding the laws of reform and the nationalization of the properties in mortmain; strict economy, good faith, and a rigid distribution of the public funds, are recommended as indispensable to the carrying on of the Government and the payment of the public debt; the reduction of the standing army has relieved the treasury; not more than 315 military commissions were issued during the civil war, and only 20 since the taking of this capital.

The address goes on further to enumerate certain advantages which Señor Juarez considers secured to the nation—such as the pacification of the Canton of Tepic and the destruction of the forces of Vicario—neither of which has yet been accomplished, according to the advices we have. He says, with great truth, that the forces of Mejia and Marquez, in the Sierra, have not been subdued, and might have added that they are not likely to be.

The message finally concludes with thanks to Providence for the aid given to the Mexican people, in conquering their liberties, and expresses the hope that the nation is safe in the hands of the representatives of the people.

Señor D. Jose Maria Aguirre, President of the Congress, delivered a brief reply to the address, which contained nothing striking or of special importance.

DEPARTUE OF MR. WELLER, THE RETIRING AMERICAN MINISTER.

On the 17th ult., Gov. Weller, the retiring American Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Government of the Mexican Republic, took his leave of President Juarez in the following address:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency, a letter of recall from the President of the United States.

It affords me great pleasure to say, that my successor is a gentleman, who has held high and distinguished positions in the United States, and for more than thirty years been recognized as one of our ablest and most accomplished statesmen. Devoted as he has been all his life, to the maintenance of a Republican Government, I doubt not he will take a lively interest in seeing similar institutions placed upon a sure and permanent basis there.

In taking leave I am instructed by the President to convey to your Excellency the assurance of his sincere desire to strengthen the friendly intercourse now happily subsisting between the two Governments, and to secure to the people of the two Republics a continuance of the benefits resulting from that intercourse.

May I not express the hope, Mr. President, that the dark clouds which now hang over our respective Governments, may speedily be dispelled, and that the two great Republics of the American Continent may march on with steady and unfaltering steps to the high position to which they are entitled among the nations of the earth.

I sincerely hope that the efforts of your Excellency to maintain the Constitution, reëstablish law and order, and secure to the people of Mexico the blessings of civil and religious liberty may be eminently successful.

It may not be improper in taking leave to say that my official intercourse with your Government has been of the most agreeable character. The kindness and courtesies which I have received from your Excellency, through your distinguished Minister of Foreign Relations, will live long in my memory.

One word more, Mr. President, and I have done. That word will dissolve the official relations which have subsisted between us, and in all probability separate us forever in this world; it is *Farewell.*

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

Mr. Weller: I receive with real grief the letter of recall, which brings to an end the mission of your Excellency in the Republic, as your Excellency has, in its discharge, conducted yourself in a manner the most honorable to your official and private character.

With due estimation I accept the assurances, which by order of His Excellency, the President of the United States. Your Excellency presents to me, of his loyal desire to draw closer the friendly relations which happily exist to-day between both Governments, and of continuing to the people of the two Republics the benefits arising from them.

On my part I pray Your Excellency to make known to him that my constant efforts will be directed to the consolidation and extension of these relations, in the true spirit of cordiality, justice and reciprocal utility which actually governs them, to the end that they may be as useful and fruitful as they deserve to be for both nations.

I participate therefore in the sentiments which animate your Excellency for the future well being of the two Republics, and I confidently hope that the clouds which hover over them, being dispersed by patriotism and good feeling, they will arrive with a firm and secure step to the high destiny which are reserved for them amongst the nations of the earth.

I feel grateful for the expressions made by your Excellency, for the happy reëstablishment of the institutions which rule the nation, and I assure you that its Supreme Government will omit nothing to consolidate them under the shadow of law, justice and order.

I esteem the appointment of the distinguished citizen of the United States whom your Excellency announced to me as your successor, from the elevated positions he has occupied as an unequivocal proof of the desires which his Excellency the President of the same States, has, of making more effective the assurances which in name your Excellency transmits to me, of drawing closer each moment the relations between both countries, and it will be for it no doubt, an efficacious method. The high reputation of the person charged to cultivate them, whose celebrity, as eminent as meritorious, has preceded him in this country, is found guaranteed by your Excellency, but this merit does not diminish, in the least, the high estimate your Excellency has acquired in your relations with this Government, by the loyalty, enlightenment, judgment and honor, with which your Excellency has known to conduct them, and which, consequently, will make the memory of the short stay of your Excellency in Mexico always pleasing to this Republic and the Government.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Streets of Havana to be Repaved—Numerous Arrivals of French Vessels—A Lull in the Slave-Trade—The Price of the San Domingo Treachery, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

I hear the contract for supplying the very large quantity of granite required to repave the streets inside, and to pave for the first time many of the public thoroughfares outside the walls of the city, has been obtained by Mr. Fairchild, of New York, where he is understood to be connected with an extensive firm. This is the second contract for supplying stone to the corporation of this city that has been obtained by Mr. Fairchild, who from his thorough knowledge of the business, has no doubt secured terms that will afford him and his partners a handsome profit. The entire road through Jesus Maria, along the causeway of the Corso, up to that place itself—a distance of nearly four miles—is to be paved, and thoroughly lighted with gas, which doubtless will do much to improve the general character of much of the population of Jesus Maria, which has been and still is the principal haunt of the assassins and robbers with which this city and the surrounding country are infested.

And all this is to be done without imposing a single cent of additional taxes upon the inhabitants. His Excellency the Captain-General is understood to be the prime mover in these improvements to this city, which assuredly entitle him to the gratitude of the public; and here perhaps it will not be deemed impertinent in your correspondent to suggest the propriety of the early removal of those mounds of earth called the "City Walls," and the filling up with the earth of which they are composed, the fosse or ditch by which they are surrounded.

This done, we shall speedily behold a fine terrace of buildings erected, which would beautify a site now only remarkable for its extreme ugliness. As works of defence, old soldiers say the walls and fosse are simply ridiculous; besides it might be understood between the Government and parties obtaining leases of the land, that in the event of war the former should have the right to resume the sites requisite for the purpose of erecting works of defence!

It is worthy of being noticed the large number of French vessels that have of late arrived at the various parts of this Island,—far exceeding in number those of England, and indeed almost of any other foreign nation.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut. Craven, arrived here from Key West 9th inst. The British steamer-of-war *Valorous*, Capt. Aldham, arrived from Vera Cruz 8th inst. The brig *Margaret A. Stevens*, a regular trader between New-Orleans and this port, having become British property, has changed her flag, and sailed a few days ago under the "Union Jack," for New-Orleans.

This compelling American vessels to abandon the Stars and Stripes for safety's sake is one of the lamentable effects of the internecine war that exists in the United States. God grant it may soon be terminated.

Several of my intimate friends have requested me to make public acknowledgment of their gratitude to Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., the owners of the fine steamship *Columbia*, for placing her on the route between New-York and this port, under the command of the well-known and popular Capt. Adams, who long comanded a fine bark, a regular trader between the two ports.

He has hosts of friends in this city, and will always be sure to take all the passengers, who may be going North *about* the period of the *Columbia's* departure.

The Government of this Island has recently imported machinery for turning ordinary cannon and muskets into "rifle weapons."

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Havana and Marianao Railway, held 29th of May ult., the Inspector-General of Joint Stock Companies being present, it was agreed to pay 12 per cent. per annum interest on the $150,000 borrowed by the company in London, and 8 per cent. commission to the house in that city that negotiated the loan.

Don Salvador Lama, Marques of Maranas, and Señor Don Galino Pardo, having advanced considerable amounts to the Company, it was agreed to pay these gentlemen 9 per cent. per annum interest on the amounts so advanced.

Don Juan Alvarez Dubert and Don Miguel Andreu are cited in a recent number of the Government official paper of this Island, to appear within nine days and answer the charge preferred against them of being concerned in the landing a cargo of African slaves in the District of Cabuñas, jurisdiction of Guanajay.

There would appear to be a sort of lull in the landing of African slaves just at present. Several cargoes are, however, known to be on the passage from Africa, and D. V. will be here in due course.

The rainy seasons have, I believe I may safely say, fairly set in, and we may consequently hope for a speedy improvement in the public health.

I regret to have to announce to you the failure of another large planter named Julian Arusgo. The amount of his liabilities are understood to be very large, and it is feared his failure will cause some of his friends and neighbors to succumb.

Mr. Mathews, late British Minister to Mexico, leaves in the *Bienville* to-day, for New York *en route* for England.

Gen. Weller, late United States Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, left this city rather more than a week since, in the steamer *Salvor*, for Key West, on his way to Washington. Both gentlemen arrived here in the last British mail steamer from Vera Cruz.

Santana, of St. Domingo, is to be created a Grandee of Spain, and to be appointed a Lieutenant-General in the Spanish Army. He is not, however, to be Captain-General of St. Domingo. His Excellency, the Captain-General of this island, is to be created Marquis of St. Domingo.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. Strong, arrived yesterday from Key West, as did also the British screw war steamer *Jason*, Capt. Donock, from Halifax.

COMMERCIAL.

As the stock of clayed sugar decreases, holders increase their pretensions. The market is firm upon the basis of 6¾ reals for D. S. No. 12, with a moderate demand.

MOLASSES—Nothing doing.

FREIGHTS—Very few American vessels taken up at 40s. to 60s. ₩ ton, to land at outports for British Channel. To Northern ports $1 ₩ box, $4 ₩ hhd. sugar; $3 ₩ 110 gallons molasses.

Exchanges firm; I quote sterling first-class paper, at 60 days' sight, 4 ₩ cent. premium; New-York 60 days' sight, par@1 ₩ cent. premium; New-Orleans nothing doing.

A Volunteer Squadron to Look After Privateers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with pleasure the article by which, in your journal of the 9th ult., you call the public attention to a plan recently submitted by me to the Board of Underwriters.

Allow me to thank you for the approbation you express, and to reply to those objections which your profound experience of the state of things and affairs in this country has suggested to you.

It is needless for me to repeat all the trite sentences so often used and misused in these times of excitement. I need not have recourse to a *catch* and say "that every heart truly *Unionist* or American (for the two words are synonymous) should come forward and assist directly or indirectly in the efforts which Government is making against the rebellion of the South.

No, I intend to look at the question in its practical point of view, and it is only in a practical point of view that I shall discuss it.

The plan submitted to the Underwriters may be resumed as follows:

"To arm in a month, or six weeks *at the latest*, a squadron composed of five screw steamers of from five to six hundred tons each. low pressure engines of one hundred and fifty nominal horse power. Each of these steamers manned by a crew of one hundred and twenty men in all.

The men (*all sailors*) to be instructed and drilled after the system in use in the *French Navy*, where they are fitted for land as well as sea duty, and consequently taught the exercise, practical and theoretical, of the cannon, rifle and sword, as well as school of batallion.

The volunteer squadron, denominated '*Union Volunteer Squadron*,' to be rallied to the regular naval forces of the ocean. under the order of the commander-in chief of those forces."

I pass in silence over the merits of this organization; they were given in the plan sent the Underwriters, but they would, as yet, be uninteresting to the public, and it is useless to enter into them. I shall only add that on summary of the expense of each part of the projected organization the total, including everything, (excepting the pay of the crews,) would amount to from $350,000 to $360,000, (and not to $500,000, as was said in your article.)

In the rapid examination which you make, Sir, of my plan, you say that the expenditure would be nothing in comparison to the eminent services which the proposed squadron might render, and that two or three prizes would more than cover it.

I look on this question in exactly the same light, and have replied in the same manner to the objection made as to the *supposed enormity* of the law required.

It is only in case the Naval Department should be proved perfectly prepared to maintain the blockade of the Southern ports, and the complete freedom of the seas for the merchant vessels of the North, by reducing Southern *pirates* to complete inactivity, that you have any serious objection to offer to my projects.

Let us, then, examine these two points, if you please, for therein lies all the question.

We all know that a blockade is only *real*, and, consequently, only respected and recognized, inasmuch as it is carried on by naval forces *present* before the harbors, rivers and coasts declared in a state of blockade.

This is a question of international right, and the Treaty of Paris, (1856) has adopted the following precise rule.

4. Blockades to be binding must be *effective*, viz.: maintained by a naval force sufficient to effectually prevent all access to the enemy's coasts.

The recognition of the blockade of Southern harbors appears to me established, for although the number of Federal men-of-war is small for the result they propose attaining, still their force appears to me sufficient to prevent, *more or less effectually*, access to the blockaded coasts.

But this is not all, for the blockade, even if *recognized* and *effective*, is not only intended to cut short the intercourse of the rebellious States with the rest of the world, to interrupt their trade, and deprive them momentarily of their resources, but it is also intended to impede the hasty captures made by Southern pirates of the merchant vessels belonging to the North.

How are the naval forces adequate to this *double and important* duty, when they must, besides, supply their different stations in all parts of the world? *I defy any one* to be able to prove them to be so.

The question of Southern pirates *is a most important one* for the trade of the North and for our trading vessels. The South has already taken fifty-one ships, valuing, on an average, cargoes and ships, $3,000,000.

The rumors (alas, too well founded) which state the corsairs of the South to be arming in English harbors, should not be disregarded—everything tend to corroborate them.

Can we do otherwise than believe that the English have every reason to favor the manning of corsairs who, by hindering the freedom of the seas to the ships of the North, will cause all freight to be sent by English vessels, and thus transfer to their harbors all the activity which ours have already *partly*, and will, eventually, *entirely* lose the whole, to the greater and good advantage of England, whose cautious policy has ever known how to make her own interests out of her neighbors' quarrels.

Whether or no a war which the recognition of the *would-be* Confederacy, and the consequences of that recognition, render possible between the Government of Washington and England should result, and were there only the eventuality of corsairs being manned in the English ports, I should still say, "Arm yourselves, make use quickly of all the forces you can dispose of, and do not allow yourselves to be taken unawares"

The present Federal navy can, with difficulty, suffice for the blockade, and would be quite insufficient in the event (by no means improbable) of the corsairs keeping the high seas and infesting the coasts which are in a great measure defenceless.

It must not be imagined that I propose a squadron of privateers or of merchant vessels armed in haste, and casually for war. Certainly not. The squadron I propose would be kept and conducted as seriously as vessels of the same size belonging to the regular navy. The rules would be the same for both, and it would only be created for the purpose of REPRESSING the illicit cruizing of the South.

The crews of these vessels, drilled as beforesaid, could do duty on board as well as on shore,—sailors and gunners on board or in a coast fort; riflemen on board or soldiers of batallion on land, their use would be most acceptable, and might, perhaps, lead to the suppression of the marines which are still embarked on board the regular vessels, but which, in France, have long since been suppressed on board of our men-of war.

You concluded by saying that it would perhaps be as well to leave creations of this nature to the hands of Government. It is also my opinion, and it is *for Government* that I propose the formation of the squadron.

I wish to bring the Board of Underwriters to offer to the Government a new and effectual means of defence; ready for use, and which it can employ by merely paying the men without the trouble of organization. A means of defence which we wish to propose after our own plans in the same way that the volunteer regiments were prepared after their own.

I will conclude by stating that the squadron which I propose to form would be a new creation *of undisputable use*. I hope that I have shown it to be so; and I cannot too earnestly call the attention of the friends of the Union to this important subject, and to an act which would combine patriotism with private interest.

In the hope, Sir, that you will be good enough to afford my letter gracious hospitality in your columns, I have the honor to remain your very obedient, humble servant,

LIONEL JOBERT D'EPIMENIL,
Officer of Marine.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Dullness of Trade at San Juan—The Land Grants Under the Mosquito Protectorate—The United States Consul a Secessionist—The India Rubber Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Thursday, May 16, 1861.

Will you excuse me, if I avail myself of the sailing of the schooner *Congdon*, to send you a few hurriedly scribbled lines?

At this port everything is extremely dull; only two vessels have loaded here during the past month,—one of them the Italian brig *Anitina*, which sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a full freight of Brazil hides, coffee, cochineal, etc., and the other the American schooner *Congdon*, of New-York, which is expected to sail in a day or two, having a similar cargo. Both these vessels brought out merchandize for merchants of this town and for those of the interior.

A few days since, a party of engineers (Germans) arrived here from San José, Costa Rica, and it was immediately rumored about the town that they had been sent by the Costa Rican Government to take soundings, &c., and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for extensive improvements of our harbor and of the River San Juan. They spent a couple of days in town, and then left in a commodious canoe, down the coast, as it was reported, for Salt Creek, whence they would return, *via* "Salt Creek trail" to San José. As nearly as I could learn, they were dispatched by Costa Rica to make and *take* observations, and report to that Government the most feasible route for transporting the mails and light merchandize between San José and the Carribbean Sea.

There is an extensive tract of land, granted by Costa Rica to a Company of foreigners, being cleared up, and made into plantations of sugar, cocoa, coffee, &c., along the San Carlos River, beginning some thirty miles above its mouth, and extending Costa Rica-wise; and some parties who have recently visited the settlement, say the work is rapidly progressing. From Chontales, in Nicaraugua, I learn that several rich quartz-gold mines have recently been discovered, some of which are already being worked very profitably. Many foreigners—Americans and others—have gone to these gold mines, and it is reported, are doing well.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, JAMES GREEN, Esq., has announced that Commissioners will arrive here on or before the 1st November next, to settle the validity of all "land grants" issued under the Mosquito Protectorate at this port, and other ports within the limits of the said Protectorate, Those, therefore, holding any of these grants, will do well to bear this in mind.

The British war-steamer *Spiteful* touched here from the Balize, Honduras, Ruatan, etc., on the 14th inst., and saluted the Nicaraguan flag at 3 P. M., same day. The salute was very handsomely returned from the Plaza, known as "Victoria Square." This is the first ship of Her Majesty that has taken any notice of the national banner of Nicaragua since it was displayed in our town, on the 1st day of January last. The *Spiteful* left again, yesterday evening, for Ruatan and the Balize, to make a formal surrender of the territory, in accordance with the late treaty. It is full time this were done.

Since the 4th of March last we have had no United States Consulate here, Mr. BELL, the occupant of the United States Consular residence declaring himself a "Secessionist," and refusing to hoist the "Stars and Stripes." The citizens of the United States residing here are very indignant at the course pursued by Mr. BELL, and some of them keep continually the "Flag of our Union" displayed above their residences and places of business. The schooner *Congdon* has had her colors flying at her masthead for several days past. Natives and foreigners are, of course, making their own peculiar comments upon the course chosen by Mr. Bell, to the no small annoyance of our countrymen, who cannot reply. There are only two "Secessionists" in this town, one of whom is said to be an outlaw from New Orleans, and the other—the occupant of the United States Consular residence.

It seems strange that while large shipments of India-rubber (and some of it is of the most excellent quality) are constantly being made to England and France from this port, former shipments to New-York have turned out so disastrously to shippers By the Royal mail steamer which will leave here on the morning of the 19th, a large quantity will be sent to London There are a great number of men employed in making this article along the Serapiqui, San Juan and San Carlos Rivers. Mr. WALLIS, of Costa Rica, an Englishman, who lately bought of the Government the sole monopoly to gather India-rubber within its boundary, and who paid the handsome sum of $6,500 for the privilege, is employing all the available assistance to be had, to gather this valuable article. Of course his shipments are made to England. There is a merchant of this town also largely engaged in the business, shipping it to England and France.

The Constitution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Will you gratify a reader by answering the following question? The Federal Constitution (Art. 1, Sec 8,) asserts that "The Congress *shall have power* to declare war, *grant letters-of-marque and reprisal*, and makes rules concerning captures on land and water." Again, Article 5 of the same instrument declares that the *consent* of three-fourths of the several States is necessary to *amend* the same.

Question.—Does the Executive of the United States by and with the consent of the Senate, possess the power to declare the foregoing action inoparative?

A READER.

Certainly not. Who ever supposed he had?

The Commander of the Susquehannah.

The Boston *Traveller*, of June 15, says:

"The new Commander of the *Susquehannah*, Capt. CHAUNCEY, reported himself at the ship, this forenoon, at 10½ o'clock. He was accompanied by Commodore HUDSON, who, introducing him, made a few patriotic remarks, and spoke of Capt. CHAUNCEY in the highest terms as an officer and as a seaman.

Capt. CHAUNCEY then read his orders to his men, who had been previously called aft, and briefly addressed them. He expected them to defend the Stars and Stripes as long as there was a living man on board. He would not ask any man to go where he was not willing himself to lead. As long as he remained in the ship, and had a man to stand by him, he would never surrender to the enemy.

His remarks, though brief, were full of loyalty to the Government; and the interests of the country, so far as they may be intrusted to him, will be safe

Three rousing cheers were then given by all hands for the new commander, and the duties of the day were resumed.

Capt. CHAUNCEY is a noble looking man of about 65 years of age His hair is quite grey, but he evidently has all the necessary vigor of body and mind for the responsible station which he is to occupy. The impression he made upon the officers and crew was very favorable.

Mr MILLER, who has been boatswain's mate, having passed a satisfactory examination, has been promoted to acting boatswain.

The *Susquehannah* has taken in eight hundred tons of coal.

LAW REPORTS

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196½, 196¾, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 33 and 83 on demurrer calendar, 266, 318, 347, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 61, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311, 214

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 839, 144, 579, 839½, 842, 237, 578, 445, 598, 610, 785, 361, 764, 820, 296, 868, 1225, 878, 882, 886, 925, 597, 692, 857, 356, 928, 1111.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to the fourth Monday of June. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1648, 1782, 1372, 1680, 1808, 1700, 1513½, 1904, 1910, 1056, 1732, 854, 1182, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1984.

Theatrical Licenses—Volks Garten Again.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The House of Refuge vs. Kolb & Betchel.—The plaintiff's apply for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from giving theatrical performances at their theatre ("Volks Garten") in Fourth street, without a license, as it is alleged they have none.

The matter now came up on a demurrer which was put in jointly by the defendants, they claiming that but one of them was liable, they being respectively owner and lessee. The plaintiffs replied that the demurrer should then have been put in separately. Decision reserved.

Henry A. Crow, for plaintiffs; N. T. Waring, for defendants.

Interesting to Gas Consumers—Deposit for Payment of Gas Bills.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Andres Cassard vs. The Manhattan Gas Light Company.—In January, 1858, the plaintiff purchased the interest in the cigar-store No. 592 Broadway, which at the time was lighted by the defendants. In February following, the plaintiff, as he avers, paid the gas bill presented, and asked the collector if it was necessary to give any other name than that of the party of whom he purchased, and whose name the Company had. He also avers that the collector said "No; as long as the bills are paid it is all right." Subsequent bills were made out against the premises in the name of the former proprietor, and as alleged by plaintiff, paid by him. On the 1st of May following, plaintiff was however requested to make the usual application to be supplied with gas, and to make a deposit to secure the payment therefor. The plaintiff protested, but the Company threatened that he must either do so or have the supply of gas cut off. Plaintiff made application to have his name substituted in place of the former proprietor, but the Company refused, and sent a messenger to take away the meter. Plaintiff then made application for an injunction to restrain the Company from taking away the meter and cutting off the gas. Such an injunction was temporarily granted; but upon the trial of the cause, the Court dismissed the complaint, giving judgment for the defendants. From that judgment the plaintiff now appeals, claiming that the Company had no right to stop his supply of gas for the reasons above given. The respondents urge that the plaintiff was not entitled to a supply of gas by virtue of any contract between the Company and the former proprietors. Decision reserved. Coudert Brothers for plaintiff. A. Roe and B. W. Bonney for defendants.

Authority of an Infant to Institute Proceedings in Partition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Clark vs. Clark.—In this case the defendant, a purchaser under a decree in partition asked to be discharged from the purchase for the following irregularities:

First. Because the infant plaintiff did not first obtain from the Court authority to institute the proceedings. This was undoubtedly necessary, when the infant was the sole plaintiff; and so far as the rights of the infant were affected, it was equally necessary in this case. The Act of 1855, ch. 411, requires such a proceeding, whenever proceedings are instituted on behalf of an infant. Before this statute an infant could not maintain an action for partition.

There is nothing in the Act of 1855 which confers any authority now on an infant for such purpose, except it be obtained for him from the Court, previous to commencing the action.

Second—It was also erroneous to allow the infant to act by guardian, without security. The R. S. required the guardian for an infant defendant to give security; and the Act of 1855 requires a next friend to be appointed, who shall give like security.

Third—The purchaser alleges no service on the infant. This would be objectionable; but the plaintiff's affidavit shows that such service was made.

The Court held as follows:

INGRAHAM, J.—There are other objections, which it is not necessary now to notice. For the reason first mentioned. the sale must be set aside, and the purchaser released from the purchase.

The ten per cent paid by the purchaser must be refunded, and $100 paid for expenses of purchase and costs. Such amount to be paid out of the proceeds on a resale.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMANN, Mr. Garvin prosecuting for the people the trial of Louis Kubel for arson, was concluded The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. There were no other trials.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Craig vs. Hayden et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, with leave to renew on new papers.

In the matter of the Reformed Dutch Protestant Church vs. Brown.—Costs taxed

Kron vs. Kron.—Divorce granted.

Drew vs. Drew—Divorce granted.

How et al vs. Frear.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 83¾	1,000 Erie R. C. B. '62 55
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg. 83¾	7,000 C. & N. W. 1st m. 34¾
15,000 do. 83	5,000 G. & C. 2d m. b. 90
2,000 U. S. 5s, '71 Cou. 75¾	35 Im. & Traders' Bk. 70
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 75¼	10 Metropolitan Bk. 77
6,000 do. 75	5 Pacific M. S. Co. 65
2,000 Trea. 12 ₩ Ct. Nts. 102	25 Erie Railroad 23
2,000 Kentucky St. 6s. 70	750 Harlem Railroad 10
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 34¾	25 do. 10½
11,000 do. 34½	50 N. Y. Cent. R. ...s30 72¾
5,000 do. ...s10 34	300 do. ...s30 73
1,000 do. 34⅛	600 do. 73⅛
1,000 do. 34⅜	100 do. ...s5 73⅜
2,000 Virg. State 6s. 41	80 do. 73⅜
28,000 do. 40⅞	50 do. ...s4 73⅜
5,000 do. ...s10 40	400 do. ...b3wk 73⅜
11,000 N. Car. St. 6s. 51	35 Second-Avenue R. 50
5,000 do. ...s10 50	100 Michigan Cent. R. 41⅛
31,000 do. 50	100 do. ...b30 41⅜
5,000 do. ...s10 49½	60 Ill. Cent. R. Sc'p ...c 65⅞
3,000 do. 49¾	50 do. ...b3wk 65½
2,000 do. 49¾	250 do. ...c 66
1,000 Geo State 6s. 56	10 Clev., Col. & Cin R. 95
5,000 Mo. State 6s. 36¼	50 Galena & Chi. R. 59½
37,000 do. 36⅞	250 do. 59¾
11,000 do. 37	200 do. ...b3 59⅝
55,000 do. 37¼	150 do. ...s10 59¼
1,500 do. 37⅛	750 Cleve. & Toledo R. 22½
14,000 Louisiana St. 6s 50	50 Chi. & R. I. R. ...s10 34¼
1,500 do. 49½	150 do. 34⅝
9,000 Erie 2d M. Bds. 97	10 N. J. Central R. ...112
5,000 Erie R. C. B. '71 55	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U.S. 5s, '71 Cou. 75¼	2,000 Erie R. 1st m. B 101¼
2,000 Trea. 12 ₩ c. Nts. 102	4,000 Erie R. C. B. '62 55
3,000 Tr. 10 ₩ Ct. Nts. 100¼	4,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83 83
1,500 Trea 11 ₩ Ct Nts. 101	2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st m 104
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 34¼	58 Bank of Commerce 79
3,000 do. 35	15 Metropolitan Bank 76¼
5,000 Mo. St. 6s. ...s30 37	9 Bank of America 96
2,000 do. 37¼	250 N. Y. C. Railroad 73⅜
7,000 do. 37½	50 do. ...s30 73
14,000 N. C. State 6s. 49½	75 Ill. Cen. R. scrip. 65¾
3,000 Louisiana St. 6s 50	50 do. 65⅞
3,000 Cal. State 7s. 77	100 Gal. & Chic. R. ...b4 50½

MONDAY, June 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 15, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 8:

Decrease in Loans	$2,014,254
Increase in Specie	1,343,186
Decrease in Circulation	255,689
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	336,031

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 16, 1860.	June 15, 1861.	June 8, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	125,399,997	115,494,821	117,509,075
Specie	24,110,553	38,280,211	36,837,025
Circulation	8,828,789	8,707,318	8,963,007
Gross Deposits	104,031,265	102,404,320	103,567,695
Exchanged	22,492,611	14,411,529	15,910,935
Undrawn	81,538,654	87,992,791	87,656,760
In Sub-Treasury	6,426,756	9,488,884	10,753,608

The Bank return shows, as anticipated, a further large reduction in Loans and Discounts. The line is now down to one hundred and fifteen millions. Deducting from this the Government Stock and Treasury paper held by the Banks, the Merchant Discounts are probably as low as at any time during the extreme depression of trade in the Winter season of 1857-58. The volume of daily business or interexchanges through and between the Banks is also down to the scale which then obtained for several weeks. The daily clearances are less than fourteen and a half millions, against twenty-four and a half millions this time last year. The Specie average is up nearly a million and a half from last Monday, and the average is still a rising one; although considerable sums have been forwarded to the Northwest and to the seat of Government. A further sum of $805,000 English Gold is brought in this afternoon by the *City of Baltimore*. The market for Money, under these circumstances, is of course easy, and, as the daily clearances indicate, unusually dull. The Exchange market for Wednesday's steamer opens at about the same rates current for the last mail; Bankers', 105½@106 ₩ cent.; Merchant bills, 103½ to 105 ₩ cent.

The Stock Exchange, which closed on Saturday rather on the declining scale, reopens for the week with more firmness, and while the speculative movement cannot be termed active or even general, or very confident, the orders at the Board indicate a fair disposition to buy at the going prices. The demand for the Border State Stocks is especially strong, in the face of continued heavy supplies from the Banking Departments of the West, and the almost certain default of interest payments on the 1st July. Some heavy parcels of North Carolinas were placed on sale to-day. They were taken at 51@50@49½ ₩ cent. Virginias and Tennessees were also in large supply, and fell off at the early Board ½@1 ₩ cent., Tennessees recovering the decline in the afternoon. The demand for Missouris was liberal, and the price improved ¾@1 ₩ cent. from the lowest sales of Saturday. About $300,000 of State Stocks altogether were sold. Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady, with a moderate investment demand. The Railway Shares were stronger on New-York Central and Erie, while Illinois Central and some other of the Westerns were a fraction lower. The speculation in New-York Central, which was supposed to have been turned on Saturday, was renewed by some of the *Bull* purchasers to-day, and 73½@73⅜ ₩ cent. was reached again after the adjournment of the Second Board. The bids for Erie are higher, without eliciting sales. The general market in the afternoon was reported firm from the Board of Brokers at 3½ o'clock, and the subsequent operations on the Street left prices at or a fraction above the full figures of the printed sales.

The State of Indiana has already placed the funds in New-York necessary for the payment of the 1st July interest on her public debt.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of five ₩ cent., payable Aug. 1, at the United States Trust Company in this City.

The State Treasurer of Michigan has advertised for proposals for a war loan of $500,000, the bids for which will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, at Detroit, until the 8th of July, at noon. The Legislature has authorized $1,000,000 to be raised, but it is expected that not more than the amount now offered will be issued.

Mr. S. DRAPER will sell at auction to-morrow (Tuesday,) at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of H. H. VAN DYCK, Esq., Superintendent of the Banking Department, the stocks deposited as security for its circulating notes by the National Bank of Albany. They consist of $66,000 New-York State fives, $5,000 do. five and a halfs, and $5,000 United States sixes of 1867.

The following is the Specie list of the *City of Baltimore* steamer from England:

Brown Bros	£100,000	Lawrence & Giles	£3,000
P. Spezer & Co.	16,000	Snow & Burgess	2,521½
Marcuse & Baltjen.	15,000	Harbeck & Co.	2,000
W. Fellowes	10,000	E. N. Kellogg	1,000
Fred. Butterfield	10,000	Bank of Commerce	750
David Gildersleeve.	260	W. Creighton Lee.	305½
Girot & Francia	600	Total	£161,438

The opening rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class Bankers) are reported by Mr. N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, for steamer *Australasian*, Wednesday, June 19, 1861, mails closing at 11½ A. M., as follows:

London—60 days' sight ₩ £ (444 44-100 cts. and)	6 ₩ c.
London—3 days' sight ₩ £ (444 44-100 cts. and)	7 ₩ c.
Paris—60 days' sight ₩ Dollar	5f. 36¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₩ Dollar	5f. 32½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ Guilder	39⅞c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₩ Marc Banco	35⅞c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ Florin	40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ Rix Dollar	76c.

The following is the official list of the new Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad: Henry Farnam, Chicago, Ill.; John F. Tracy, Chicago, Ill.; Theodore S. Faxton, Utica, N. Y.; John B. Jervis, Rome, N. Y.; Robert A. Forsyth, Newburgh, N. Y.; Ebenezer Cook, Davenport, Ind.; Nathan Peck, New-Haven, Conn.; Thos. C. Durant, New-York; David Dows, New-York; Francis H. Tows, New-York; C. W. Durant, New-York; Edward W. Dunham, New-York; Clark Durant, New-York.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Line for the first week in June were, in

	1860.	1861.
Freight	$28,254 60	$35,685 00
Passengers	9,939 63	8,008 38
Total	$38,194 23	$43,693 38
Increase		$5,499 15

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	June 15.	June 8.	June 15.	June 8.
Bk. of New-York	4,580,746	4,611,628	1,805,790	1,648,736
Manhattan Co.	4,790,223	4,989,581	1,975,543	1,812,952
Merchants' Bank.	4,967,119	4,836,167	1,531,318	1,542,404
Mechanics' Bank.	3,660,573	3,680,505	1,238,247	1,215,351
Union Bank	1,972,212	2,096,295	721,117	640,640
Bank of America	5,956,273	6,267,941	3,095,399	3,106,560
Phenix Bank	3,048,584	3,286,467	987,705	1,169,082
City Bank	1,984,994	2,012,787	1,124,071	1,124,859
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,592,808	1,604,844	242,638	231,654
Fulton Bank	1,271,779	1,344,429	699,961	587,257
Chemical Bank	2,173,688	2,254,143	2,350,398	2,289,755
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,749,703	1,780,674	425,420	344,467
National Bank	2,021,000	1,982,997	465,038	482,041
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,519,361	1,529,604	312,626	311,892
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	817,705	815,585	358,938	347,108
Greenwich Bank	591,089	588,240	257,665	268,553
Leather Man. Bk.	1,683,111	1,703,042	511,155	509,706
Seventh Ward Bk.	967,105	971,546	507,281	513,191
Bk.St.New-York	3,530,070	3,717,391	1,026,076	857,457
Am.Exchange Bk	7,147,508	7,129,197	1,612,468	1,426,164
Bk. of Commerce	11,989,651	12,316,249	4,037,987	3,290,184
Broadway Bank	3,015,014	3,076,053	683,816	896,731
Ocean Bank	1,842,913	1,805,134	394,678	400,266
Mercantile Bank	2,263,571	2,264,196	787,377	814,559
Pacific Bank	864,353	910,555	376,507	377,186
Bank of Republic	3,138,320	3,048,351	1,308,325	1,779,471
Chatham Bank	666,879	667,312	153,676	165,931
People's Bank	665,371	671,483	122,863	137,659
Bank of N. Am.	1,628,104	1,679,340	356,286	286,905
Hanover Bank	1,417,568	1,485,249	260,507	261,250
Irving Bank	748,434	745,566	148,765	182,315
Metropolitan Bk.	6,570,839	6,593,875	1,555,189	1,487,683
Citizens' Bank	765,591	781,792	238,359	196,274
Nassau Bank	1,521,841	1,525,328	605,087	571,240
Market Bank	1,489,452	1,493,541	375,953	359,654
St. Nicholas Bk	1,025,041	1,019,581	194,713	214,064
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,213,000	2,240,165	297,160	320,534
Corn Exch.Bank	1,684,252	1,705,150	316,842	346,619
Continental Bank	2,635,934	2,676,024	667,705	566,839
Bk. of Commw'lth	944,345	958,687	218,068	188,746
Oriental Bank	490,990	506,863	136,290	105,933
Marine Bank	662,017	671,901	166,866	147,819
Atlantic Bank	506,031	498,206	57,153	58,568
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,090,737	2,160,496	408,291	402,121
Park Bank	4,433,498	4,505,219	2,138,167	1,878,684
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	833,845	836,514	293,958	231,782
Grocers' Bank	492,494	496,979	95,209	102,042
North River Bk.	509,968	523,994	108,677	105,699
East River Bank.	313,301	326,595	81,798	79,096
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	713,158	726,887	201,222	185,289
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	376,718	383,829	50,531	65,032
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	299,522	308,083	22,123	21,047
Bull's Head Bank	417,818	433,876	85,958	80,841
N. Y. County Bk.	269,422	286,990	142,612	120,393
Total	115,494,821	118,290,181	38,280,211	36,837,025
	Decrease....$2,014,254		Increase...$1,343,186	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	June 15	June 8.	June 15.	June 8.
Bk. of New-York	411,676	414,875	3,659,418	3,554,546
Manhattan Co.	331,013	336,537	4,296,847	4,322,755
Merchants' Bank.	186,440	198,536	3,380,700	3,384,647
Mechanics' Bank.	292,704	298,008	2,908,775	2,857,147
Union Bank	194,601	205,983	2,022,045	2,019,185
Bk. of America	132,224	129,866	6,491,980	6,627,608
Phenix Bank	130,625	136,201	2,416,008	2,544,167
City Bank	......	......	2,014,357	1,976,695
Tradesmen's Bk.	254,389	262,490	756,418	746,150
Fulton Bank	214,804	214,602	1,292,227	1,288,319
Chemical Bank	423,062	425,685	3,963,493	4,112,007
Merch. Exch. Bk.	116,245	121,168	916,636	883,437
National Bank	138,894	145,557	1,180,572	1,190,611
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	238,158	241,510	1,100,548	1,101,500
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	158,771	161,779	792,865	819,006
Greenwich Bank.	147,786	154,571	515,250	515,696
Leather Man. Bk	270,077	317,389	1,177,086	1,134,618
Seventh Ward Bk.	192,560	197,288	713,565	709,473
Bk.St.New-York.	244,155	257,568	2,351,382	2,426,216
Am.Exchange Bk.	181,320	192,854	4,609,114	4,461,550
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	7,265,869	6,736,050
Broadway Bank.	284,510	282,078	2,881,425	2,875,268
Ocean Bank	90,175	92,643	1,256,554	1,208,773
Mercantile Bank	25,527	25,886	1,870,615	1,927,469
Pacific Bank	146,647	153,761	841,378	876,191
Bk. of Republic	226,318	224,299	2,456,632	2,593,125
Chatham Bank	93,426	98,685	413,916	413,187
People's Bank	98,552	96,739	469,365	486,034
Bank of N. Am.	88,981	89,989	907,217	950,687
Hanover Bank	90,525	97,588	662,046	683,533
Irving Bank	132,739	134,732	518,661	513,419
Metropolitan Bk	248,289	241,614	4,386,128	4,347,111
Citizens' Bank	147,493	154,219	684,118	649,671
Nassau Bank	138,263	137,608	1,166,770	1,113,245
Market Bank	202,002	208,552	953,998	973,094
St.Nicholas Bank	81,111	83,751	621,677	629,694
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	240,481	274,285	1,149,095	1,207,652
Corn Exch.Bank.	136,916	140,080	975,009	965,383
Continental Bank	168,846	175,797	1,318,606	1,234,703
Bk.of Commw'lth	249,501	256,479	699,199	668,438
Oriental Bank	94,938	100,746	401,298	385,796
Marine Bank	138,218	142,713	489,925	478,090
Atlantic Bank	95,661	92,970	206,465	200,229
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	194,888	195,007	1,256,616	1,286,968
Park Bank	214,700	207,984	4,617,148	4,454,342
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	81,419	84,342	700,203	657,753
Grocers' Bank	52,037	52,180	310,610	321,691
North RiverBank	69,006	72,127	354,965	332,934
East River Bank.	89,397	90,355	252,089	250,026
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	123,785	129,233	467,737	467,848
N.Y.Dry DockCo	129,981	135,187	152,937	160,608
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	81,933	78,401	238,584	243,583
Bull's Head Bank	121,452	129,831	407,889	417,385
N. Y. County Bk.	69,075	69,014	279,080	271,363
Total	8,707,318	8,963,007	87,992,791	87,656,760
	Decrease......$255,689		Increase.....$336,031	

Foreign Commercial News by the Jura.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 5.

The sales of Cotton for two days have been 20,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, under the advices per *Great Eastern*, but the supply is liberal. The sales to-day (Thursday) were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being quiet and steady, with a fair demand for Yarns for the Continent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a small demand, at weak prices. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: FLOUR very dull, and quotations are almost nominal. WHEAT has a declining tendency; Red Western, 11s. 3d @12s 4d; White, 12s @14s. CORN dull; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d; Yellow, 31s.; White 32s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS generally are steady. BIGLAND, ALTHYA & Co. report—BEEF, firm; PORK, steady; BACON, heavy; LARD, heavy, at 52s.@54s.; TALLOW, dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES, quiet; Pots, 34s.6d.@35s; Pearls, 36s 6d. SUGAR, dull. RICE, steady. ROSIN, steady; common, 6s.6d.@6s.8d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, dull, at 45s.@47s.6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged. RICE steady. TALLOW—There is little inquiry, and prices are weak, quoted 54s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols closed Thursday at 89⅞@89⅞ ex dividend for Money, and 90⅛@90⅜ for Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Sales of Illinois Central at 40½@39½ dis.; Erie, 20½@21½.

Funds continue heavy and drooping. In the Discount market the supply was rather less abundant, but good bills were readily taken at 5½. The demand at Bank was slack.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 6th.

The sales of COTTON for the week foot up 78,500 bales, including 16,500 to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market opened quiet, but closed at full prices under small sales, since the advices per *Great Eastern*. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8⅜d.	7 15-16d.
Mobile and Uplands	8¼d.	7 11-16d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,147,000 bales, of which 900,000 bales are of American descriptions.

The advices from Manchester continue of an unfavorable character.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour very dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat dull and irregular; Chicago and Milwaukee 11s. Corn dull; mixed offered at 30s. Provisions steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY NOON.—Consols 89⅞@90 ex-dividend.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Sales to-day were, Illinois Central 40½@39½ dis., Erie 20½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 17.

STOCKS steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 77½; Reading Railroad 16½; Morris Canal 37½; Long Island Railroad 8⅜.; Pennsylvania Railroad 39. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 46 bbls. Ashes, 32,355 bbls. Flour, 119 bbls. Corn Meal, 177,000 bushels Wheat, 191,134 bushels Corn, 12,988 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Barley, 45,635 bushels Oats, 480 bushels Malt, 792 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,982 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls., at $5 43¾ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, to-day, yet it has been very firm. We quote Middling Uplands at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to day, of 250 mats Java, at 17c.; 250 bags Laguayra, at 14c.@14¼c.; and 2,500 bags Rio, at 11c.@14c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts of State and Western Flour since our last, have been heavy. The demand has been quite active for extra State, which opened decidedly lower than on Saturday; at the reduced prices buyers purchased freely, and toward the close the market exhibited more firmness, as holders of round lots of even the poorest grades, that had passed the Inspector, were reluctant to sell at less than $4 70@$4 75 ₩ bbl. The inquiry for Superfine State, and for most other brands was restricted; the high grades, particularly were dull, and full lines of these were unsalable at prevailing rates. The reported sales comprise 19,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $4 60@$4 95, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; superfine Western, at $4 45@$4 60, extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 62½@$5 75, extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 60
Extra State	4 60	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 62½	@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 90
Interior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand at however, irregular prices. Sales, 1,450 bbls., at $5 65@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 70@$7 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and purchased to day, mainly for export; prices of prime lots favor sellers slightly Sales: 190,000 bushels, including Canada Club, on private terms; White Western at $1 35@$1 58; Red Western, at $1 27@$1 29, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at chiefly $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 92½c.@$1 16; Northwestern Club at $1 05@$1 12; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 08 ₩ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. The sales reach 140,000 bushels, at 36½c.@45c. for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 56c. (nominally) for sound old do. do.; 46c.@48c. for Western Yellow, and 47c.@48c for Northern Yellow, and 50c. for White Western ₩ bushel. Rye is in more demand at 68c.@69c. ₩ bushel. Sales 11,500 bushels. Barley continues dull and heavy, as previously represented. Oats are in very moderate request, including Canadian, at 30c.@32c.; Western, at 28c. @31c.. and State at 31½c.@32½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been lightly dealt in to day, at 50c. for shipment, and 55c.@62½c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 12c.@22c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request and quoted at 50c for common and $1 for lump, ₩ bbl

METALS—The demand for all kinds has been limited at unsettled prices.

MOLASSES—Sales 30 bbls. New Orleans and 65 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; also, 150 hhds. clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 13c ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand, including Common, at $2 25 ₩ 310 lbs. delivered. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine Spirits Turpentine has been stiffly held, at 75c. ₩ gallon with a moderate inquiry.

OILS—A very limited demand prevails for Crude Whale, chiefly at from 33c.@38c.; Crude Sperm at $1 18@$1 28, and Linseed at 55c.@56c., ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, to day, and prices have favored buyers; sales 850 bbls., including Mess, $15 25@$15 50, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 6c.@6¾c for Hams, and 4¼c @5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¾c; and 300 kegs, at 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is in limited request, at $10 75@$12 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl Butter continues in limited demand, at from 9c.@13c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet, at 3c.@7c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 135 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ₩ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day; sales were reported of only 610 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@5⅞c; and Porto Rico, at 5¼c.@5⅞c.; with 257 boxes Havana, part at 5¼c.@5¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 20,600 lbs., at 8½c.@8⅝c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 1,600 bbls., at 16⅛c.@16½c.; chiefly at 16¼c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were somewhat heavier to-day at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 7d.@7¼d.; Corn, 6¼d.@6¾d., ₩ bushel; Cotton, ¼d. @5-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9½d. ₩ bushel. Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₩ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Cheese. 35s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, 22,500 bushels, at 16c. ₩ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 17, 1861.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

1 lot E. S. 5th-av, 78 feet south of 49th-st., 22.5 by 100 feet.......$9,760

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails. (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOSEPH McBRIDE, school-teacher, who came from Ballynamagny, near Neury, Ireland. He was an assistant-teacher in a school in New-Jersey, to a Mr. Hare. The latter was committed to prison. Address Rev. A. T. HOLMES, at Rev. A. Clements's, No. 247 West 22d-st., New-York City.

JAMES GUYER, OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, W. I., will hear something to his advantage by calling on Mrs. ANABLE, Gates-av., 1st house east of Washington-av., Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
NO. 601 BROADWAY,
The balance of the stock
AT HALF PRICE,
To close the concern by July 1.
BAREGE CIRCULARS for $3, worth $6.
CLOTH CIRCULARS for $5, worth $10.
SILK CIRCULARS for $9, worth $18.
TRAVELING DUSTERS and SUITES at the same rate.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering, at
GREAT BARGAINS,
their extensive stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
ALSO,
300 Dresses of Figured Swiss Muslins,
At $3 and $3 50.
Worth $7 and $8.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store a
large and well selected stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season,
All of which they are now offering at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Canal-st, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering the
following goods at retail,
at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
French Lace Points, $1 75 to $18,
French Lace Mantles, $3 50 to $35,
in great variety of designs and shapes.
Canal st., corner Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,
At No. 473 Broadway.
STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT
IN THIRTY DAYS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
with a great variety of other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Also, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
Are all marked down very low,
and must be sold.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

BARGAINS!! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!!!
BLACK SILKS, very handsome 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
Handsome Patterns English Lawns, 6¼ cts. and 8 cts.
Finest French Lawns, 18¾ cts., worth 44 cts.
BEAUTIFUL MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS 5 cts., 6¼ cts., 8 cts., 10 cts., and 12½c.
Besides innumerable other goods, at astounding low prices.
W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BAREGE ANGLAIS,
Two yards wide, at 25 cents; reduced from 60 cents.
BAREGE GRENADINE
New designs, at 1s 6d.; reduced from 40 cents.
GRISAILLE, for TRAVELING DRESSES, one yard wide, at 3s.; regular price 90 cents.
AT LEGRAIN'S,
No 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly place.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.
Also, five second-hand steamboat boilers in good order.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
The subscribers have prepared for publication a Military Map of part of Virginia and Maryland, with the Railroads, Common Roads, Elevations of the Principal Heights, Depth of Water in the Rivers, Bays, Roadsteads, &c. &c It will be ready for sale on Wednesday. Agents and Dealers supplied.
E. & G. W. BLUNT,
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BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $600 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 Times Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 160 Times Office.

KINDLING-WOOD FOR SALE.—ALSO, THE rights of machines for manufacturing kindling-wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood, and a bundler that will bundle from three to ten thousand bundles per day, No. 78 East 25th st.
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LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $60 IN bills of the National Bank, and a note of G. Rosenblatt & Brother, dated 21st of March, 1861, at eight months, for $3 886 12. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the note, payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Barclay st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, IN A BROADWAY stage. two white fans The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 499 Broadway.

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$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a business in this City which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply; principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 108 Times Office.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that for safety, respectability and profit has no equal. Association and location the very best.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Accounts differ with regard to the whereabouts of Col. Stone's command, which left Washington nearly a week ago, and passed up the Potomac. One authority insists that it is now in quiet possession of Leesburgh, while another is just as positive that it has not yet crossed the Potomac, but still remains at Edwards' Ferry, with a rebel picket in sight across the river. We shall probably learn the exact truth in good time. The report of a skirmish between a party of Federal troops under Major Everett and a body of rebels at Seneca is confirmed. Capt. Shreve, the commander of the Virginians, and two of his men were killed. Major Everett, it seems, drew all the water out of the canal level in front of his position, and used the tow-path as a breastwork.

No new military movement of importance is reported as having occurred in Missouri. Gen. Lyons yesterday issued a proclamation, counter to that lately emanating from Gov. Jackson, in which he controverts the positions taken by the latter, and expresses his determination in the most emphatic terms that the Federal laws shall be observed.

Advices from Fort Monroe are to Sunday evening. It is evident that the rebels are landing in considerable force at a point some seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river, and an attack from that quarter is looked for daily. A skirmish is reported as having taken place on Sunday morning, between three companies sent out from Newport News to capture some cattle belong to the rebels. The men were fired upon by a company of Virginia light horse, and three of them were wounded, but they succeeded, nevertheless, in the undertaking, and brought the cattle to camp. The most important item of intelligence, however, is in reference to the experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon, mounted at the Rip Raps. The trial of this tremendous engine of destruction was attended with the most complete success, and must have slightly astonished the rebels at Sewall's Point, which was found to be clearly within range. Several shells were thrown within a short distance of the rebel camp there, and one of them exploded immediately over their intrenchments. This gun will be likely to make the position of the rebels there rather an uncomfortable one.

It is quite probable, from the nature of our advices from Western Virginia, that we shall soon hear of more fighting there—probably at Phillippa, where there seems to be a rapid concentration of Federal forces going on, in anticipation of a visitation from the rebels, who are probably anxious to retrieve their fallen fortunes at the place of their defeat. A dispatch from Grafton mentions a rumor that a collision had taken place at Buchanan, which resulted in considerable loss to the rebels, but the report was not regarded at authentic. A body of rebels were reported to be at Cheat Mountain Pass, preparing to march on Phillippa. Col. Kelly is reported to be rapidly recovering from his wound.

Important action was taken yesterday in the Wheeling Convention. The declaration recently presented by Mr. Dorsey, providing for the establishment of a Provisional Government, and, of course, deposing the traitors at Richmond and their abettors, filling the offices throughout the State, was passed to a third reading, and adopted by a unanimous vote. An ordinance was also reported by Mr. Carlile, from the Committee on Business, which provides for a reorganization of the Financial Bureau of the State.

The Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in Boston yesterday with more than the usual spirit. There was a civic and military gathering at the Monument, and the Stars and Stripes were raised on a staff extending about forty feet above the shaft. Gov. Andrew and other prominent individuals made speeches. The anniversary was duly observed also by the Massachusetts Regiments at the seat of war.

The U. S. steamer *Union*, one of the blockading Squadron, stationed off the harbor of Savannah, captured, recently, the brig *Hattie Jackson*, owned in Savannah, for which port she was bound with a cargo of molasses from Matanzas. The prize was yesterday brought into this port in charge of a prize crew from the steam-frigate *Minnesota*. The brig is quite a fast sailer, and was only captured after a five hour chase, in which the speed of the *Union* was severely tried. A flag of the Southern Confederacy was found secreted on board.

The United States District-Attorney has directed the Grand Jury to be kept in session with special reference to the case of the prisoners taken on board of the pirate schooner *Savannah*, who are expected here shortly for trial. Mr. Smith intimates that he intends to prosecute the case with vigor, and the persons implicated will be proceeded against as pirates. The testimony of the young man who came in the vessel, and says he was impressed, will be sufficient, of itself, to convict the officers and crew of piracy.

The well-known steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the old Collins Line, are to be changed into gunboats, and will doubtless take their places in the blockading fleet, probably in the Gulf of Mexico. Their speed will render them valuable acquisitions to the blockading force.

The Fourteenth Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, under command of Col. James McQuade, are expected to arrive in the City, from Albany, this morning. They will remain some few hours in the City. Their destination is supposed to be Fortress Monroe.

From letters received by way of Cuba by Leatcraft & Co., No. 8 Broadway, we learn of the loss of the British steamer *Zulu*, which left this port for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st ult. She went ashore off Point Morant on the 28th. Her passengers, crew and mails were saved.

The *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 6th, arrived here yesterday morning. The telegraph had anticipated her leading advices. We furnish in addition various extracts indicating the improved tone of the British Government, Press and people toward the United States.

Details of Mexican news to the 18th ult. have reached us, embodying much information of moment. Hon. Thomas Corwin, the new American Minister, had reached the capital, and had been formally received by President Juarez. Mr. Weller, the retiring Minister, took leave on the 17th, and was to start for the United States on the 19th. In the reply of President Juarez to Mr. Weller's farewell speech, he alluded to the pleasant relations subsisting between Mexico and the United States, and gave assurances that his constant efforts would be directed to the extension and consolidation of these relations, in the true spirit of cordiality, justice and reciprocal utility. The Mexican Congress was duly installed on the 9th of May, and the President delivered his Message, which also contained a marked allusion to the friendly relations subsisting with the United States. An abstract of the document will be found in another column.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a resolution was adopted rescinding the resolution now in force granting a continuance of the salaries of City employes now serving in the army. The *Daily News* was dropped as a Corporation paper by a vote of 8 to 4. The Board concurred in resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Douglas. The Law Committee presented a report mildly censuring the City Inspector and the Comptroller for certifying and paying the bills of Hackley, for cleaning the streets, before he had complied with the terms of his contract, and instructing the Corporation Counsel, in case such contract is not fulfilled, to take measures to have it set aside. The Street Commissioner was instructed by resolution to open Mt. Morris-square.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, a case was yesterday argued of considerable interest to gas consumers, especially to sub tenants and successors in occupancy, respecting the application and deposit of security for the supply of gas. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was firm yesterday on the Railway Shares, and active on the Border State Stocks. New-York Central, 73⅝@73¾; Missouris, 37⅜@37½. The Bank returns show a gain of $1,343,000 in Specie, and a decrease of $2,014,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Heavier receipts and sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Flour was cheaper; while prices of prime parcels of Wheat were quoted rather firmer; and of sound lots of North River Corn and Rye were advancing. Cotton was quiet. Provisions were depressed. Whisky was more active. Sugars, Molasses and Tallow were less sought after. A good inquiry prevailed for Coffee. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

A State Government Dissolved—Political and Financial Results.

The State of Missouri is at present in a condition of chaos unprecedented in the history of this country. The Chief Executive of that State has committed treason against the Federal Government, and has fled from the Capital, closely pursued by Federal forces who will soon have him in custody and safely transferred to a prison beyond the bounds of the State that he has dishonored and betrayed. The office of Governor of Missouri is clearly vacant, and all the functions of a State administration are suspended. The Lieutenant-Governor, upon whom the duties of Chief Executive would devolve under the Constitution, in the present contingency, is also absent from Missouri, having departed some time since, from extreme caution or on a treasonable mission, to the State of Arkansas. Finding the State Government broken up, and its leading members prosecuted for treason, it is not likely that the Lieutenant-Governor (Thos. C. Reynolds, a South Carolinian by birth, and as great a traitor as any of them) will find it prudent to return. The President of the State Senate, the next in order of succession, has too dark a record to justify him in standing, when Jackson and Reynolds have fled.

But not only have all the chief executive officers of the State abandoned the Capital and their duties, but so also have the heads of departments. The Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General—the entire body of State officials, as it appears—have shared the crime of the Governor and joined him in his flight. There is no organized State Government now in Missouri, and the people are thrown back upon their original rights, to choose such Government as they please.

Fortunately, a Sovereign Convention now exists in Missouri, and it can early be called together and a Provisional Government be formed. The State Convention that was chosen last January to decide on the matter of secession then agitated by the Disunionists of the Legislature, met and resolved that there was no occasion for changing the relations of Missouri to the Federal Union. The vote in the Convention on this question was unanimous. But the Convention did not then adjourn *sine die*. If they had done so, the body would have been *functus officio*, and the treasonable Legislature could have taken steps to call a new Convention at a more convenient season, or proceeded by some shorter and more revolutionary mode to detach Missouri from the Union. The Convention being loyal, and suspecting the vicious propensities of the Governor and Legislature, resolved to hold a rod over their heads. They adjourned, therefore, to meet on a named subsequent day, or sooner, if the public emergency required it. It was an opinion seriously held by many in the Convention at its first session, that they should then and there reorganize the State Government, so as to supersede the Governor and other known traitors in the State Administration. What was then policy would seem now to be a necessity, and if the State Convention remains loyal, as it was at first, which we have seen no reason as yet to doubt, Missouri will soon be organized again under a Provisional State Government, of decided Union sentiments and purposes. And the moment this shall be done, the evil spirit of secessionism will cease to trouble the good people of that State. In the person of Sample Orr, who so nearly defeated the traitor, C. F. Jackson, for the office of Governor in the election before the people; or in John B. Henderson, a Douglas Democrat, but a bold and honest upholder of the Union; or even in Robert M. Stewart, the recent Executive, who, with all his faults, made a popular officer—the Missouri State Convention can find a worthy substitute for the traitor fugitive, whose crimes have deposed him.

This singular dissolution of a State Government, that has just occurred in Missouri, will inflict serious evils on many creditors of the State. The chartered Banks of the State, by a suspension of specie payments, had forfeited their charters. The Legislature at its recent session agreed to release the Banks from this penalty, on condition that they loaned to the State five hundred thousand dollars, the purpose of which was supposed to be the payment of the July interest on the Missouri bonds. But there have been late indications that Gov. Jackson and his rascally coadjutors of the State Government would not devote the funds to be received from the Banks to any such purpose, but would appropriate it to the wicked schemes of Confederate rebellion. About the time that Gov. Jackson issued his late proclamation of war against the Federal Government, his State Treasurer appeared in St. Louis, applying to the Banks for the money they had agreed to advance to the State. Gen. Lyon was advised of the presence of the Treasurer in St. Louis and his object, and he at once arrested the State functionary, and kept $500,000 out of the hands of the rebel Jackson. While it is gratifying to know that the rebel cause is deprived of this expected treasure, it is doubtful whether we can congratulate the Missouri bondholders that they will get their dues of interest in July. The Banks of Missouri are distinguished by no nice sense of honor. They had already raised the point against their State Government that the $500,000 to be paid over to the State would be properly discharged by the payment of that amount in *notes of their suspended institutions*, worth 15 to 20 per cent. less than par then at home! This would make an aggregate shave of $75,000 at the lowest calculation. But the State Government was about to throw the loss upon the bondholders, by requiring them to take these unredeemable bank-bills for their coupons!

But all these calculations of grand swindling are broken up by the downfall of the Missouri State Government, and the probability is that the Banks will pay over neither gold nor paper to the State, on the ground that there is no existing power to receive it and give an acquittance, and consequently that the bondholders will get no July interest at all from Missouri.

England and the Privateers.

We publish this morning Lord John Russell's notification that privateers will not be allowed to bring their prizes into any English port. Under the circumstances of the case, this is a serious and heavy blow to the Southern Confederacy, inasmuch as they alone have proposed a resort to this method of warfare. The English Government, however, has taken special pains to avoid any appearance of hostility to the States in rebellion. It bases its policy, not upon any ground of objection to privateering,—not upon any doubt as to the right of these communities to issue letters-of-marque,—but solely upon its wish to avoid the complications of the war, and hold a position of complete neutrality. Its prohibition is carefully applied to *both* belligerents. Neither party can bring its prizes into English ports.

There is something of affectation in this. The English Government knows perfectly well that the United States do not intend to issue letters-of-marque, and that, in no event will they employ privateers in their operations, for the very sufficient reasons, if there were no other, that the rebels have no commerce and we have a Navy. When England, therefore, ostentatiously excludes us from bringing prizes into her ports, she simply utters what she knows to be a needless and absurd prohibition. We are aware, of course, that she has done this to save appearances. She has a morbid fear of not being neutral. She dreads giving cause of offence to one party or the other, and is especially careful of the feelings of the rebellious States. Hence she finds it necessary to cloak her prohibition against their privateers, by a similar formality against ours.

The result to us is precisely the same. The notification is in fact an act of effective hostility against the South. It will undoubtedly be followed by a similar prohibition from France and Spain—and thus nearly all the available ports of Europe will be closed to the cruisers of Jeff. Davis and his Government. We confess our satisfaction at the course England has thus adopted; and it is all the more marked because the previous declarations of its Government had not led us to expect it. At the outset of this rebellion, Lord John Russell declared that England would recognize the South as a belligerent. This word has a definite meaning in the language of international intercourse—and the declaration implied that England would concede to the States in rebellion all the rights and privileges which belong to one independent nation waging war upon another. Conspicuous among these is the right to enter neutral ports with prizes of war—and the right of protection while in those ports. That England has not seen fit to give this logical construction of her own original pledge, is as gratifying to us as it will be surprising to the Southern States.

The American people were justly and profoundly incensed at the original action of Great Britain, in putting the American Government and the rebel Government of Jeff. Davis *on an equal footing*. It was this which aroused the indignation of our people. It was at war with the traditional policy, as well as the fundamental principles, of the British Government, thus suddenly and unceremoniously to elevate rebels to a level with the Government they were seeking to overthrow. England had never done it before, nor had she ever received such treatment at our hands. When Ireland rebelled, we never dreamed of placing her on a level with the British Government, and proclaiming our neutrality from the outset. When Canada rebelled, though she lay close upon our border, and tens of thousands of our people sympathized cordially with her struggle, we declared no neutrality,—we did not recognize her as a belligerent,—we forbid our people from aiding the rebellion. We were at peace with England and on terms of amity with her Government,—and we invoked all the power of our laws to prevent our people from aiding in its overthrow.

This is what England should have done in this instance. She owed it to the friendly Government of the United States, to say nothing of the cause of law, of civilization and humanity, to evince no sympathy with this wicked conspiracy against the American Republic. We had a right to expect that at her hands. She took a false step at the beginning,—misled, doubtless, by the attitude of our Government and the apparent indifference of our people. But she has this excuse no longer, and we are glad to see that, so far as her practical action is concerned, she seems inclined to retrace her steps.

The Big Bethel Expedition.—All that our correspondent in another column says of the gallantry of Col. Townsend and his command in charging the batteries at Big Bethel, we believe to be perfectly true. But unless we have entirely mistaken the facts of the case, the military arrangements of this regiment were by no means such as are prescribed by the elementary rules of war. Col. Bendix had been ordered to occupy a certain position, which he did. His men were drawn up there in proper form, without the slightest intimation that any other troops were to come near them. While standing thus they saw suddenly, in the grey of the morning, before it was light enough to distinguish uniforms or anything else, a large body of men marching rapidly upon them, with cannon at the head of their column. What could they suppose, but that they were to be attacked? And what could they do but defend themselves? The fact that in ten minutes they sent Col. Townsend's regiment to the right-about, shows how effectively they did it.

But why did Col. Townsend march his regiment through an enemy's country without skirmishers, scouts, or any observers in front and on his flank? If he had met an enemy he would have been taken completely by surprise and would inevitably have been routed as he was, by Col. Bendix. If he had conformed to these ordinary rules of marching, his scouts would have discovered Col. Bendix and ascertained who he was, long before the main body came up. Gen. Butler speaks of the "inexplicable blunder" by which Col. Bendix mistook the approaching regiment for an enemy. It is not easy to see how he could possibly have regarded them in any other light.

Our officers have evidently yet to learn that war requires something more than personal gallantry. That is a valuable and an admirable quality, but when everything else is sacrificed to it, the result cannot fail to be disastrous. We trust the experience on this Bethel expedition will not be wasted. Properly used, it will be worth a dozen batteries. Col. Townsend, we trust, will learn from it never to march a regiment through an unknown country without taking some precautions against stumbling upon either friends or foes.

Southwestern Virginia.

Ex-Governor and Secretary Floyd has issued a proclamation as "Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army," calling upon the people of his military district to arm and organize for the defence of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, against an invasion which he understands is threatened by the Valley of the Kanawha. It may serve to allay the apprehensions of the Brigadier-General, to assure him that the threatened invasion of which he has heard a rumor, is not a part of the strategical plans of head-quarters at Washington, but merely a suggestion of the Times—thrown out in our columns as, in our inexperienced judgment, a proper move to enable the loyal troops now forming in Western Virginia, to cut off the communications of the rebel army with the Southwest, and especially to secure the persons of the traitors who, when established in office at Washington, organized this wicked rebellion.

That Gov. Floyd should be the first to see and fully appreciate the consequences of this movement, is not surprising—residing, as he does, on the head waters of the Tennessee River, and on the line of the Southwestern Railroad of Virginia, and cognizant, as he is, of the loyalty of many of his surrounding neighbors, who will rejoice at the advent of an opportunity to hand the great criminal over to *Justice*. Already his imagination conjures the vision of an advancing army of betrayed and injured fellow-citizens, marching from the Ohio and along the Valley of the Kanawha, "by the way of Fayette Court-house, to take possession of this region of country, and seize upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, so as to stop the movement of troops for the relief of 'our Eastern frontier.' "There is certainly," he adds, in his paroxysm of apprehension, "*great danger to our cause* from such a movement."

On this occasion we concur fully with the views of this wretched man; and as our knowledge of the country is probably more precise than any in the possession of the War Department, we will point out briefly the practicability and advantageous consequences of the measure which we have urged, and which has excited so deeply the alarm of the rebel Brigadier-General of Southwestern Virginia.

We have already stated that there is one old-established and well-maintained turnpike road along the valley of the Great Kanawha, down the Ohio River to the Great Falls, and, indeed, extending over the Gauley, and across the Alleghany Mountains to Covington, with branches leading thence, to Staunton, Lexington and Buchanan. A detachment at Buchanan—a small town on the south side of James River, west of the Blue Ridge—will be within one day's march, by a good turnpike and through a most fertile country, of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad, at a station called "Bonsack," where the railroad commences its ascent of the Blue Mountains from the West.

But the attention and fears of Ex-Gov. Floyd are directed with alarm to another route of approach, to which we have not alluded with so much precision, but which we deem well deserving the serious consideration of our military authorities.

From the information which he has received, he is apprehensive that a movement is being made along the Valley of the Kanawha, and thence up the west side of New River, by the new turnpike, which has been recently opened by the State of Virginia, through that rough and sparsely peopled region, by the way of Fayette, Raleigh, Muer, and Giles Court houses, and thence to the town of Newbern, on the Tennessee Railroad, and in most dangerous proximity to the Brigadier's head-quarters at Wytheville.

We know the route and the country well; and it is certainly the most direct path by which an army can be marched over practicable roads, from the Ohio River into the Valley of Virginia, south of James River. After leaving the immediate Valley of the Great Kanawha, though the road is good, the country is very rude, and capable of offering but little for the support of an army.

The streams are small and rapid, but everywhere fordable. The sparse population has no direct interest in negroes; and while we cannot speak with any confidence of their present political tendencies, we do not doubt that they will render cheerful obedience to the lawful commands of the Provisional Government of Virginia, and facilitate the operations of an army marching to the rescue of their State from the military despotism which has been established over them by the conspirators at Richmond.

There are other views connected with this movement which has no doubt added largely to the unconcealed alarm of Ex-Secretary Floyd. The Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad, on which the traitor lives, and where he has established his camp and head-quarters, is the direct route from the Southwest, and passing through Knoxville—where the iron-nerved and heroic Parson Brownlow, like a Roman patriot, still holds his manly position in East Tennessee—touching at Abingdon, the home of the Ex-Secretary himself, and Wytheville, his head-quarters, terminates at Lynchburgh, the central base of the insurgent army in Virginia.

If a column should thus be marched, in accordance with the apprehension of Brig.-Gen. Floyd, by the valley of the Great Kanawha and Fayette and Giles Court houses, to the Virginia and Tennessee Road, at Newbern, thus confronting him at Wytheville; while the loyal citizens of East Tennessee, rising in arms, seize on the Tennessee Railroad, south of his position, and take him in the rear, he well knows that a rope and the nearest tree will be so used by his own neighbors as to spare him the *éclat* of a civil trial at Washington, or even the prompter dealings of a drum-head court martial in his own camp.—

We are not surprised, therefore, that the *quondam* Secretary and present Brigadier should feel anxious for his position and safety; or that he should issue his "call upon all citizens to come promptly forward and supply his men with such arms as they may have." If he can get possession of the rifles of the surrounding free-born mountaineers—his neighbors—before the Provisional Governor issues his official proclamation, calling upon them to organize for the defence of the State, and the suppression of the rebellion, and the simultaneous rising of the people of East Tennessee, he may, if his neighbors should thus be induced to surrender their arms, make good his retreat across the Blue Mountain, to Danville, and ultimately escape into the Cotton States.

There will not be wanting many, even in the mountains of Southwestern Virginia, who will smile at the promise volunteered to their patriotism by the late financial Secretary of War, as an inducement to them to surrender their arms. "These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for." Whether payment is to be made in Indian Trust Bonds, or the Ex-Secretary's official acceptances, or Southern Confederacy notes, is not stated, nor, indeed, very important.

We again press the importance of this movement against the southwestern communications of the rebel army upon our military authorities, and especially upon the Wheeling Convention, as the easiest and quickest mode of cutting off all their supplies and reinforcements through their more available route; as affording the means of intercepting their retreat through North Carolina, and the readiest way of coöperating at once with the loyal citizens of East Tennessee, and ultimately with those of North Alabama, without the necessity of interfering with the neutral status of Kentucky by marching through that State, until the condition and application of its own loyal citizens may compel such a movement in their behalf.

Loyalty in East Tennessee.—In East Tennessee, as in Western Virginia, there is a large majority, estimated by the Louisville *Journal* at from ten to twelve thousand, of the people who are for the Union as it is, and against secession in all its forms. They are, however, without arms or organization, and wholly unprepared to defend themselves against the preponderating majorities in other portions of the State. These latter are armed at the public expense and organized into military bands, and are arrogant and overbearing even to brutality, towards those who are suspected of loyalty to the Constitution. In Western and Southern Tennessee, the persecution against those who entertain or venture to express sentiments favorable to the Union is entirely merciless. The men are imprisoned or hung by self-constituted Vigilance Committees, their property confiscated and their families driven into banishment. Under such circumstances it is not singular that secession should meet with little opposition, when such opposition would be the sure precursor of outrageous cruelty and wrong.

It would seem that the terrorism which now reigns all over the South, which utterly annihilates freedom of opinion and of speech, must, of necessity, soon have an end. It is hardly conceivable that a brave people, accustomed to the largest liberty, reared under institutions guaranteeing freedom in all the broad significance of the term to every citizen, should long endure a despotism at once so irresponsible and so crushing, that is above and without law, and which places every man's rights at the mercy of demagogues without conscience and without remorse. One would naturally suppose that whatever their views in regard to secession might be, they would rise and trample it beneath their feet. Still, there is the despotism, rampant, remorseless, pervading all the South. It is unresisted and unassailed, and the necks of the people are beneath its iron heel.

The Contracting of the Great Serpent.—It was an ominous expression of Gen. Scott—"We must draw the mighty boa constrictor around the traitors." What he thus said, he meant, and he is carrying his intention out, slowly, but surely. The folds of the great serpent are contracting about the rebel forces. It has driven them from Harper's Ferry, and is winding itself around Manassas Junction, where signs of retreat are already visible, from the tactics of the great Federal leader. The United States forces are moving with steady progress in the direction of Richmond and the South. Their movements are not those of haste, but of power—movements that are and will be forward always, and such as rebellion will be powerless to resist. Our soldiers are fast becoming veterans in drill and efficiency, while the spirit which animates them is of the most chivalrous and courageous nature. The idea of their invincibility will make them so in fact. Behind them is, and until the war shall cease, will be, an army of reserve which will more than supply the place of those who may fall in battle, or be disabled by injuries or sickness. A force of 150,000 men will be in the field, with heavier and better armaments than the enemy, and with the spirit that inspires them, they will march steadily onward to the Gulf, in spite of the boasted chivalry of the traitors.

Lights Going In.—The treasonable newspapers of Northwestern Virginia find their occupation gone. The demise of the Wheeling *Union* is announced. The editors of the Fairmount *Virginian* and the Phillippa and Clarksburgh newspapers have betaken themselves to arms in the Confederate army, and the minds of those sheets being withdrawn, they ceased physically to exist. The Parkersburgh *News* subsided under the pressure of an attack by the Union men. The editor of the Virginia *Patriot*, finding too much interest manifested in his welfare, left for the woods, and his journal has since been *non est*; and the Weston *Herald* has gone the way of all flesh.

A Northern Welcome.—Ex-Gov. Chapman, of Alabama, one of the most able and impartial men who ever filled the Executive chair of that erratic State, has been spending, with his invalid family, some time in Paris. Desiring to return to his home, he wrote to his friends in this City, requesting their aid. He was fearful that he would be subjected to a most rigid scrutiny; that, necessarily, much personal inconvenience would be entailed upon himself and family, and, in fact, that he might meet something more unpleasant than he cared to face.

He came in the *Adriatic*, and instead of being confronted by a fierce Policeman, with a search warrant, he met a smiling Collector, with tenders of unasked civilities; instead of a howling mob, anxious for his early decease, he found only willing officials from the Custom-house. Had he been a second "Tommy," fresh from Japan, his baggage could not have passed more freely, his requests been more instantly granted, or his personal comfort more continually consulted.

Whether this was right or not, is a question. For our part, we do not believe in thundering at rebels with cannon at Manassas, and treating them to honey and fine words in New-York; but as the Ex-Governor expected to be mobbed, and was treated politely, and as he has gone away filled with avowed admiration for those who are fighting his fellow-citizens on the battle-field, we think it worthy of mention, as an illustration of the difference between the intolerance of the South and the easy good-nature so prevalent at the North.

Death of Count Cavour.

The death of the Minister who in the space of nine years has carried the prostrate monarchy of Piedmont to the rank of a first class European Power, is one of those events which, even in the pressure of our own critical circumstances, commands us to pause and pay our tribute of respect. Count Cavour died at Turin on the 6th inst., of congestion of the brain, arising from intense occupation, want of bodily exercise, and either too strong an appetite or else excessive indulgence in the pleasures of his well-appointed table.

The news has communicated to the courts and the people of Europe much of that sentiment of uncertainty and apprehension which follows the sudden demise of one who has exercised a controlling power in the affairs of mankind, and whose absence introduces conditions into the scheme of politics, which even the most sagacious will not venture to determine in advance.

Count Cavour is not strictly the architect of any but his political fortunes. His family was of noble descent; and his father, in the later days of the French revolution, having lent himself to the Bonaparte interest, was enabled to accumulate a large fortune from speculations in confiscated estates. Camillo was born near Turin in 1809. The Napoleonism of his father placed the family in disgrace with the restored dynasty of Savoy; and it was only at the approach of the second revolution that the son emerged from obscurity by connecting himself with the cause of Young Italy. A paper, which appeared in 1847, with the title *Risorgimento*, gave expression to the opinions of Cavour and his associates. In the subsequent revolutionary struggle, however, the Count was identified with the aristocratic rather than the democratic party, with whom was King Carlo Alberto; and it was even charged that he gave open vent to his feeling of satisfaction at the defeat of Novara. However that may be, he participated in the elevation of the aristocratic party in the councils of King Victor Emanuel, taking the portfolio of finance. His administration of this bureau gave very little evidence of the talent he subsequently exhibited in a wider field. His expedients were not only inequitable, but extremely unpopular; tending uniformly to relieve the wealthier classes from taxation, which fell with double weight upon the poor. But the events which severed the connection of Cavour with the Ministry of M. d'Azeglio constituted the true epoch of his life. The Premier of the Sardinian Ministry shared in the general distrust of Louis Napoleon; and was disposed to discontinue amicable relations with the President, whom another month was to make the Emperor of the French. Cavour, with the wise instincts that at the same critical moment governed Lord Palmerston, inclined strongly to the interest of the new French autocrat; and, carrying his views to an extreme, resigned his portfolio. A dissolution of the Ministry followed; Count Cavour was invited by the King to construct another.

From that hour the policy of the Sardinian Government was dictated by its new chief, who had marked out the long line of results to flow from the strict alliance he proceeded to form with France. His whole foreign policy was founded upon this cardinal principle. When, in 1854, the outbreak of the Turkish war placed England and France in the field in opposition to Russia, Sardinia, instead of assuming a neutral attitude with Austria and Prussia, was forward in seeking admission to the Anglo-Gallican alliance, and dispatched 30,000 men to the Crimea. The fruits of this generous and politic step had been well pre-calculated by the astute minister. He not only secured for his army that experience of war, which his plans assured him would presently be absolutely requisite, but it gave his master a right to representation in the Peace Conferences, which would close the conflict, and would for the first time since 1815 enable Sardinia to speak in the great European Areopagus. How effectively Cavour used his latter advantage is of evidence too recent to need repetition. His appeals against the outrages of Austrian and Papal despotism; his denunciations of the Bourbon tyranny at Naples, rung through Europe and America from his seat at that high council board, and more clearly than before fixed the indignant regard of mankind upon those results of a post-dated legitimacy. It was this aroused public opinion that authorized the subsequent interposition of the French Emperor in Italian affairs. The immediate effect was to excite the patriotism of Italy to an irrepressible intensity. A national subscription to remantle and rearm the neglected fortifications of Alessandria was set on foot. Volunteers from every plain and hill and promontory of the peninsula enrolled themselves in the Piedmontese Army. In the meantime, the measures for extinguishing the authority of the papacy in Sardinia, were prosecuted with relentless vigor, in spite of threatened excommunication and interdict—measures which disclosed not merely to the Pope, but to Austria, the national character which Cavour was giving to the contest, and the certainty that the traditional championship of the Kaisar for the successors of St. Peter was to be defied and defeated. The harvest which the indefatigable statesman had been so long sowing and cultivating ripened in 1859. The French alliance bore ample fruit. The campaign in which the adroit leader had the address to enlist in the same service the Liberals under Garibaldi, and the legions of the French Emperor; while he held the radicals of Mazzini in check; gave nearly all of Northern Italy to the crown of Victor Emanuel; while by the terms of peace, foreign intervention that might have paralyzed the already well-matured plans of Garibaldi and his followers, was effectually prevented.

These products of a Summer's warfare were sufficient to authorize that repose which the organization of a new empire demanded; and while the questions of Venetia and Rome remained unsolved, every element of national strength that should finally bring them also to a solution was rapidly developed. The last two years of Count Cavour's life have indeed demonstrated a steady accession to the power and faculty of his statesmanship, such as there was nothing in his early career to prognosticate. His infinite ability to deal with new peoples, new situations, new factions; to hold his own against a powerful conservative opposition on the one hand, and a powerful radical hostility on the other; the dexterity with which he has treated the difficulties of diplomatic intercourse, which the anomaly of the Holy See has tended so to complicate; all these qualities have found their highest illustration in the latter years of the statesman's life. While it would exaggerate his merits to compare them with those of Cardinal Richelieu, it is safe to say he ranks next to that master Minister in all the qualities of statesmanship. He applied to Italian interests the principles which Richelieu taught to France and mankind.

During the past ten years, over which the public career of Count Cavour stretches, his life is marked by this internal unity of purpose, that all his energies were directed to the systematic and patient elaboration of a great national object. The defeat of Novara left the Piedmontese Kingdom humiliated and weakened, and below nearly every other State in the Peninsula, except the Roman itself. It was at this very crisis that Cavour began that series of sagacious yet aspiring enterprises—economical and political—the prime object of which was to introduce Sardinia as the equal of the enlightened and progressive States of Europe. Cherishing the idea of Italian unity and freedom as ardently as any of the revolutionary patriots, he clearly saw, what the revolutionists did not, how absolutely the cause of

Italian independence required to be concentrated upon a practical and existing nucleus of strength, and that such a nucleus was to be found in Piedmont alone. Accordingly he undertook to *create* a State For ten years the whole public action of Piedmont—material, political and moral—was by this consummate political head centered in the effort to prepare for that part which she was afterwards called on to perform. It was from the joint action of all these means—by diplomacy, by public opinion, by material organization, by attention to the finances, the army, the railways, the schools, and the civil service of the nation—that Count CAVOUR looked for the success of his undertaking.

The material strength of the country having been thus raised to the highest efficiency, CAVOUR was prepared to enter upon that branch of his policy which involved the active coöperation of the European Powers. The Russian war gave him an opportunity of at once introducing Piedmont into the circle of European States. Count CAVOUR accordingly offered to the Allies the vigorous coöperation of Sardinia. The alliance with England and France, by which the Sardinian Territories were actually guaranteed during the war, at once raised the little Kingdom into a European Power. The moral effect of the protest, uttered at the Congress of Paris, formed a real step in the history of Italy; nor was the language of the Minister in the Parliament other than was justified by facts: "From henceforth the Italian question has entered on the order of European questions. The cause of Italy has been maintained, not by demagogues and revolutionists, but by plenipotentiaries of France and England. From the Congress it has passed to the tribunal of public opinion. The struggle will be long and need prudence and calmness; but our cause will triumph."

But the work hitherto had been one only of preparation for the struggle. The time was come for the actual effort. The aid of France was sought and obtained. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to regard the interference of France as the result of an individual impulse of the Emperor, or any special manœuvre of the Minister. It is bound up with the whole system of Count CAVOUR'S policy, of which it forms the crown. Hazardous as the cast was, it cannot be proved to have been desperate. All those advantages which it seemed to offer, have been obtained from it, and very few of the evils which were foretold have come to pass. He cannot be said to have conjured a spirit which he was unable to contro or to resist; nor can any reasonable mind assert that the loss of Nice counterbalances the creation of Italy. It may be that the European statesman, or even the Italian patriot might deplore the intervention of France; but it would be preposterous to condemn a great practical politician for seizing the only available engine of acting on the immediate destinies of his country.

Still later events showed CAVOUR assuming a bolder attitude, and earning almost the name of a revolutionary leader. The connivance in the attempt of GARIBALDI, and the invasion and annexation of the Papal and Neapolitan territories, belong wholly to the policy of a man who had risen to a full sense of a critical situation. The manner in which he used, aided and then controlled GARIBALDI; the skill with which the Republican energy was let loose, to be at the very moment of destruction reined in and pacified; the audacity with which a startling onslaught was made upon the Head of the National Church, and a friendly monarch attacked and besieged without on the one hand calling forth revolutionary passions, or on the other the hostility of jealous foreign Powers, was a proof of political aptitude, such as makes the turning-points in the destinies of a nation. In these latter enterprises, the true force of the statesman's capacity was seen, for they exhibited him as the chief of a revolution of which he had previously appeared as the controler. Schemes such as these belong to those exceptional crises in which a statesman must act, in the full consciousness that the safety of the people is above all law.

On the whole, CAVOUR stands out as a great creative statesman. The work he accomplished belongs to that order of mind which has created nations, changed history, and consolidated new eras of social and political life. For the true parallels or rivals to him we must look not amongst the Talleyrands or Palmerstons, or even the Peels or Guizots of our day, but amongst the company of WILLIAM of Orange, of FREDERICK II, and GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Seen from a distance his career presents itself as one series of sagacious and aspiring enterprises. With every fresh success he rose in audacity and vigor, until at last the revolutionary energy of the outlaw was matched by that of the responsible Minister. He has shown, indeed, that a great revolution can be carried on without a reckless use of convulsive measures, but not without rising to a true conception of all the forces in society. He carried out the work of Italian nationality by repudiating, on the one hand, the desperate aid of mere insurrection, but, on the other, not without advancing boldly on the path of organic revolution.

It is true that the conception of Italian National unity is primarily due to those impassioned thinkers—to MANIN, MAZZINI, GIOBERTI and their compeers—who long upheld the sacred tradition of the Italian race. But what to them was only an aspiration, an enthusiasm, stood in his mind as a problem to be solved—an idea to be realized. And it is the glory of that great creative statesman to have made the idea of Italian nationality patent to the mind of all Europe, to have made it a practical and intelligible creed to all classes of Italians, forcing the principle forward under a constant shield of order and right. It is this quality of mind which distinguished CAVOUR from all those noble but ideal and impracticable spirits who, in modern times, have made Italy grloious with lavish exhibitions of the purest patriotism and most self-sacrificing devotion.

The immediate effect of this loss upon the fate of Italy, it is impossible to conjecture. If it were not for our knowledge, that great men are as much the result, as the creators of great popular revolutions, we might well look at the prospect of the new kingdom with profound despondency. The military propensities of the king, which there is no longer a judicious hand to restrain; the chafing impatience of GARIBALDI; the intrigues of MAZZINI; the aspirations of KOSSUTH and KLAPKA; are all elements of mischief, if prematurely released from control, which must go very nearly wrecking the new monarchy. Who is to deal with the Papal question; who shall bring to the control of affairs that repute for courage and firmness which alone can prevent an Austrian demonstration upon the Romagna; who shall command, what is now of all things most essential, the confidence of the French Emperor, which CAVOUR enjoyed without limit? These are questions of incalculable moment, upon which hangs the fate of the Italian people. The world will wait with silent anxiety for their solution.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—We understand that properly authorized representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have united in a mutually satisfactory arrangement for permanently leasing the work of the latter named company, in its present incomplete and unfinished condition, to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Three millions of the Philadelphia and Erie bonds are to be indorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, it is estimated, will realize more than sufficient to finish and equip the road. Existing contracts for construction, etc., made by the Erie Railroad Company, are to be carried out, but payments are to be made under authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the three millions of indorsed bonds. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has, over and above the three millions named, between three and four millions of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the company's debts. The rent under the lessee is a per centage of receipts. So far as the negotiations have progressed they are represented as entirely satisfactory to the managers of both companies, and would be consummated by them, but in a matter of so much importance it is deemed advisable to have the approval and authority of shareholders, whose sanction will no doubt be obtained as soon as meetings can be called for the purpose.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, June 15.*

FROM THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

A Reconnoissance Down the Mississippi—Interesting Incident.

From Our Own Correspondent

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Tuesday, June 12, 1861.

Again we have an event. It was not, this time, a mere police movement, for the purpose of arresting traitors, or giving to some Union family assurance of the vitality of the Government to which they desire to remain loyal; but a real military demonstration, undertaken as an initial step to something greater, and inspiring us all with the hope that the men to whose care are committed the interests of the Mississippi Valley are ready to furnish an outlet for the patriotic enthusiasm of the masses of the great Northwest.

This morning, in accordance with orders from Gen. MCCLELLAN, and for which Gen. PRENTISS has long been waiting with impatience, the steam-packet *City of Alton* was fired up for an expedition of reconnoissance down the Mississippi. The *City of Alton* is the fastest and best boat on the river, and has been purchased by the General Government for military uses. The expedition had been kept an entire secret from all, except those immediately concerned, and when Companies E and F, of the Eighth Regiment, Capts. DENNISON and HANNA, were mustered, and marched on board, great was the excitement and curiosity concerning their destination. This feeling was not diminished by the knowledge that Col. OGLESBY, of the same Regiment, was in command—an officer noted for the qualities most sought in times of difficulty and danger. Indeed, as the troops marched on board, their fixed bayonets flashing back the sunlight, accompanied by two pieces of ordnance, in charge of Capt. HOPKINS, and every movement and look instinct with energy and fire, it did seem a little as though there might be some meaning in the drill which each day renews in our presence.

The steamer cast off about 10½ o'clock, amidst the cheers of those assembled on shore. But after running up the stream for three or four minutes, she wheeled and shot down the broad channel of the Mississippi. This was enough to carry to its height the excitement of all; for, whatever her destination, she was *headed towards Memphis*, and all saw instinctively that thither were turned the eyes of those who controlled her movements; and as she swept past the town and fired a parting salute from her guns, we were answered with renewed shouts and waving of handkerchiefs and hats from those who witnessed our departure.

The orders were to proceed quietly on a tour of inspection as far as Columbus, the noted secession town, twenty miles below Cairo, where treason has for long weeks shouted her defiance unrebuked, on the "sacred soil" soil of Kentucky, and protected by the stupendous sham of State "neutrality" from the forest of Federal bayonets within an hour's distance. The command was strict; there was to be no attack—no demonstration that could by any possibility give umbrage to the tender sensibilities of his Excellency BRYAN MAGOFFIN, who seems to have formed with Gen. MCCLELLAND an unwritten treaty almost equal, in sentiments of Christian charity and magnanimity towards traitors, to the famous Price-Harney compact, which is arming disunion in Missouri and expelling loyal citizens from its borders. The expedition was simply to use its eyes.

As we neared Columbus, the two companies were ordered to the bow of the boat; and there, ranged on each side of the stairway, were addressed briefly by Col. OGLESBY, as follows:

> "COMPANIES E AND F: You have been detailed, by order of Gen. PRENTISS, for a most important service. The details of that service it is not important for you to know at present. You have not been selected because of any supposed superiority over the other companies of the regiment, but because you are equal to any in all respects. Information has reached head quarters, leading to the belief that there are rebel troops in this vicinity; and it is not impossible that we may have a skirmish. My orders are, not to make any attack; but fire may be opened upon us from concealed batteries, or by infantry on shore; in either of which cases, we shall engage the enemy. I have confidence in you that you will not see your flag dishonored without promptly and bravely avenging such dishonor. You are soldiers, and know your duty; but I desire to learn whether, under any and all contingencies, no matter what may be the dangers or disadvantages or odds, I can rely upon you to die rather than shrink from your duty. [*A unanimous shout—'You can! you can!'*]
>
> You are under the immediate command of your captains, but of course at all times under my own. In case of danger, do you desire to follow me or go first? [*Unanimous response—'Let us go first!'*]
>
> I know that I can trust you. You are fighting for a country and a flag that has never yet been dishonored except by traitors, and I know that you will faithfully defend both."

After this short speech, delivered with military terseness and energy, and which was greeted with three cheers and a "tiger," the men again formed under their Captains, and silently awaited events.

Columbus is situated in a sort of semicircle, opening to the west, and is flanked above by the "Iron Bluffs," and below by the "Chalk Bluffs" of the vicinity. Through the high ground in her rear is an opening which gives easy passage to the Mobile and Ohio Railway, which here approaches the river. The town itself has a neat appearance for a Southern village, and contains several stores and a very pretty railroad dépôt, by far the most ornamental building in it. But the object that engaged all eyes and absorbed all attention, was a gay and gaudy "secession flag," which flaunted defiantly from a pole standing on the very edge of the levee. Two or three horsemen rode hastily up and down the street as we passed, some negroes ran to and fro, and groups of white men gathered uneasily, in seeming consultation; but Uncle Sam is so proverbially polite, and his agents so reverential towards the "great principle" of State neutrality, that scarcely anybody in the South has faith in the old gentleman's combativeness till they feel his blow.

It is impossible to paint the excitement caused on board by the appearance of this emblem of treason. Nothing but the strictest discipline kept the soldiers within bounds. Not till we had passed, could they believe that we were not to land and haul it down, at whatever cost. We passed slowly on, however, and continued the reconnoissance for some miles further, when the boat was turned and again stood up the river. We were then about opposite the lower point of Wolf Island—an inhabited island on the Missouri side, which has been rumored to be a nursery of treason. Nothing, however, appeared to indicate disloyalty or military preparation, till we again saw the secession flag waving in Columbus. Then, indeed, it was with the utmost difficulty that the men could be restrained; Col. OGLESBY's position was difficult in the extreme; on the one hand, Gen. MCCLELLAN'S orders forbade *any* demonstration—on the other, common sense, patriotism, the unanimous demand of all on board, and even *policy*, brought upon him a combined influence that nothing but discipline could withstand.

As we neared the place some men in the woods waved their hats and cheered. They were Union men, but dared not be known as such in Columbus. "Why don't you pull down that flag?" shouted Col. OGLESBY to these men; "if you choose to do so, you shall be protected." They started and ran towards it; but presently their courage failed. As we approached, running close in shore, the Colonel hailed some men on the levee: "Are there no Union men here?" No one responded. "Will you take down that flag?" One man replied that he could not do it. The moment was one of intense interest; the boat was steaming very slowly past, and it seemed as though an invisible chord held every man's heart to the spot. "Can you shoot it down?" said Col. OGLESBY to Capt. HOPKINS, of the artillery. "No," was the reply; "I cannot range high enough; I can shoot down the pole, but the shot will hit the houses." There it flaunted still, gayly, defiantly, and we seemed to be compelled to leave it so, simply because Gen. MCCLELLAN believes in Gov. MAGOFFIN'S "neutrality." But unexpected help was at hand. *The machinery of the boat suddenly became deranged;* the current floated us on the levee; Capt. BARNES ran out a plank, and, stepping ashore, quietly hauled down the objectionable bunting, rolled it up and brought it on board!

The shouts that greeted this gallant action awoke the echoes of two States! Military discipline could chain the hands and feet of our brave boys, but it could not arrest this outburst of enthusiasm. As the boat moved off—*her machinery having recovered its efficiency*—three cheers were given for the Union—three for the Stars and Stripes—three for ABE LINCOLN, three for Gen. SCOTT, three for Capt. BARNES, three for Col. OGLESBY, and three for Col. MORGAN, who, still lame from a broken leg, was with the expedition, I suppose as adviser. In fact, the boys did not seem to know how to stop cheering, and I noticed that the timid loyalty of a few of the citizens of Columbus was so much stirred by the event that they could not resist a moderate participation in our joy—evinced mainly by the waving of their hats. One woman, particularly, manifested unmistakable patriotism and courage. After we had made perhaps a quarter of a mile, a pistol or gun was discharged at us from the shore, but the act was too impotent to secure punishment.

The flag itself was a moderate one in size, and contained seven stars, each bearing a name of maidenly sound, from which we inferred that it was the free gift of some Kentucky girl in whom enthusiasm and prejudice had quite smothered loyalty and good sense. The trophy is to be cut up and distributed amongst the whole party present at the capture; and your correspondent is firm in the faith of securing a shred for his own exclusive, individual and perpetual possessorship; possibly a star with a sentimental name on it, borrowed originally from a sensation novel. For the time being, the article was run up, inverted, under the Stars and Stripes, and thus brought to Cairo.

We next stopped at Island No. 2; for the notorious poverty of our national nomenclature has reduced the unimaginative children of the valley to this numerical system of describing and distinguishing sundry islands lying below the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Island No. 2 is a part of Kentucky, from the mainland of which it is separted by a *bayou*. It lies about eight miles above Columbus, and is inhabited. There have been rumors of secession emissaries there, and it was thought best to examine the locality. So a landing was effected, and the soldiers marched ashore and allowed to take a little recreation, while scouts proceeded to the study of the local geography and politics. We landed near a house, and presently some women and boys came to us to learn what was wanted. They were loyal, and said that secession emissaries had recently been there and made threats of violence. The woman was assured that we were friends, and would not molest them. "La!" said she, "I know that; I am not afraid of any man on *that* boat."

An hour's search here revealed no signs of offensive preparations. The people were in general loyal, and spoke bitterly of the traitors at Columbus. About a mile above there was a Union flag on a pole, which we cheered heartily as we passed. We finally arrived at Cairo about 3½ o'clock P.M., and landed amidst the most extravagant demonstrations on the part of the people and troops, who had immediately detected the insignia of treason hanging, disgraced, beneath the Flag of our Union. Once ashore, the crowd could hardly be restrained from seizing the hated flag and treading it in the dirt. The two companies were marched to Gen. PRENTISS' quarters, and there he displayed it, and made a short and stirring speech to the crowd that had gathered. Unfortunately, I was able to hear but a small part of what he said; but he narrated the circumstances of the capture, appealed eloquently to their patriotism, (to which the response, almost as of one man, was *savage* in its intensity,) and gave them a vent for their impatience by promising a speedy march upon Memphis. This last assurance was greeted with the most vociferous applause.

Again have I been impressed with the *character* of our men. Full of energy and fire, they are still the very incarnation of intelligent obedience to rules. When relieved from restraint, as they were on Island No. 2, their behavior is that of *gentlemen* who have characters to maintain. We have heard a great deal about the personal wealth of men in the rebel army; a private was pointed out to me to-day who is worth $150,000, and instances of wealth, and education and refinement, are not uncommon. Every day my pride in our army increases, as does my confidence in the speedy end of this disgraceful *émeute*, if our officers in charge will but cut loose some of the ligatures of tape that now restrain us.

One word of Gen. MCCLELLAN. We do not know much of him, as he pays us no attention, except to apologize to Gov. MAGOFFIN because Gen. PRENTISS does his duty in giving protection to loyal citizens. He is doubtless a brave, accomplished and experienced officer; but nothing can save his character in this region, if he temporises with Gov. MAGOFFIN. We have a saying here, that "armed neutrality" is about "played out." And while Gen. SCOTT is choking JEFF. DAVIS with his "coils" in Virginia, we would like to prepare for the latter a good asylum for retreat in Tennessee.

ZOUAVE.

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

Another event—Gen. MCCLELLAN has made a *coup de main* and actually surprised us with a visit. Not even Gen. PRENTISS knew of his coming in season to prepare a reception; he had barely time to get up a meeting of principal officers to wait on him at the dépôt. How much significance attached to the visit I do not know; whether it betokens a speedy movement down the river, or only a desire to see what Gen. PRENTISS has done to disturb the nerves of Gov. MAGOFFIN.

The General came in at 10½ o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by the General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railway, who brought him down in the Superintendent's car. From the dépôt, he walked to Gen. PRENTISS' quarters, escorted by the chief officers of the Brigade, and preceded by the band playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." At the quarters, he was welcomed in a neat speech by Gen. PRENTISS, to which he replied briefly, and with great taste. Gen PRENTISS described the circumstances which have surrounded the troops at this point, and earnestly requested that in any movement South, theirs should be the post of honor, in advance. This sentiment was greeted with a burst of applause by the officers. Gen. MCCLELLAND replied that he was aware of the difficulties and labors which this brigade had encountered, and of their laudable impatience to take the field; but *when* the word would be given to move, he could not say, as its utterance depended on those who were his superiors in position. As to the wish of this brigade to occupy the advanced post, he said it was their right, and they should have it. This assurance again called down thunders of applause from the audience.

The Major-General is not a man of what would be called distinguished appearance. He is of medium height, square built, and thoroughly unpretentious in manner. There must be a union of fine qualities in his character, and something exceedingly winning in his deportment to account for the great personal popularity he enjoys in the West. Once officially connected with the Illinois Central Railway, and since General Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi, he always seems to win and retain the confidence and esteem of his associates. The impression he made here was decidedly favorable, and of that kind that improves with time.

In honor of the arrival of the Major-General, and to enable him to see the condition of the troops, a general review was had at 5 o'clock, at which all the forces here were paraded. The occasion did not differ essentially from others of like character which have been described. Gen. MCCLELLAN expressed himself highly pleased with the discipline and general character of the men, and complimented them in terms of the warmest commendation.

It is understood that he will leave for Springfield to-morrow, at 4'clock, P.M.

I have before expressed somewhat the general impatience for action that pervades all classes. I have carefully avoided censure of those who direct the movements of the different divisions, because it seemed to me to be almost presumptuous for civilians to criticise the operations of such soldiers as are at the head of the army organization. But I have observed closely the events, and studied the reasons which control them; and I am satisfied that, however well-planned the campaign probably has been in Virginia, this portion of the field has suffered injurious neglect. With Gen. SCOTT drawing to Virginia, as the stronghold of the rebels, all their available force, what is more reasonable than to have taken advantage of their occupation in that region, to march down to Memphis and seize and hold it, as might easily have been done, before a force could be organized, or a fortification erected successfully to oppose us? Besides, every day is making the enterprise more dangerous on account of the increasing heat of the season; and after DAVIS shall once have been compelled to evacuate Virginia, he will have to command a force sufficiently formidable to require another elaborate net-work of military strategy to drive him from Tennessee. Had five thousand men taken Memphis a month ago, (and they could easily have done so,) that point would have been a nucleus to which Union men could rally, and secession would have been as helpless in that State as it is now in Missouri. With Western Tennessee occupied, and the Eastern portion loyal, the rebels could not have made that State their next stand-point; and the conflict over in Virginia, it would virtually have been ended in the Border States.

Five thousand troops would have done the work which fifty thousand may not easily accomplish under the present programme; and the South would have been inspired with a wholesome awe of the promptness and power of the Government, (and no people receive such impressions more easily), which of itself would have had the effect of a successful campaign.

As it is, I do not believe a decisive movement will be made from this point before July, or perhaps even later. I speak by no authority, and may greatly underestimate the facilities and resources at command; but I speak as it looks to me in the light of the past and the present.

Gen. BUCKNER, of Kentucky, was here to-day as a looker-on.

ZOUAVE.

POSITION OF MARYLAND.

Election in Maryland—Its Significance—The State Legislature—Sugar and Salt, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

The result of our recent Congressional election has satisfactorily demonstrated that secession in Maryland is now but a dream. Union men may with more confidence believe that our good old State will not again be shaken from her propriety by any factitious panic that bold, unscrupulous men may attempt to produce.

Of all the candidates elected, there is but one who nominally stands upon a conditional basis. Mr. MAY is understood to have claimed the suffrages of his fellow-citizens on the ground that the Union must be maintained; but that no war, unnecessary to the attainment of that end, should be prosecuted, and that Southern rights should not be disregarded—an innocent truism that luckily runs no risk of being contradicted. His opponent, Mr. DAVIS, was unquestionably a Union man without conditions, and of all the six thousand, the same may with propriety be asserted; but the latter gentleman had old scores to settle, unconnected with this important question, and he rather defiantly threw down the gauntlet upon matters of great local interest.

Of course, those Secessionists who have not fully persuaded themselves that they are citizens of a conquered province, ground down under the Austrian rule of three Regiments of Pennsylvanians dressed in blue flannel of a very inferior quality, voted for Mr. MAY; hoping, possibly, to make it appear that his rather unmeaning qualifications, with their indorsement, were a secession victory; (the simon-pure Venetian victims did not vote at all,) but before the following sunset all these illusions were dispelled. With every district in the State carried for the Union, there was no probability that the sword of DAMOCLES, in the shape of a Convention, would be dropped upon our heads by the intermittent Legislature at Frederick.

That honorable body has already twice assembled for the purpose of dissolving, or reconstructing, or mending, or doing something of the kind to the Union,—not omitting to pass instructions for the guidance of our representatives in Congress. If, by the way, they were as willing to receive as to give instruction, they would take note of the late elections and go to their respective homes.

For the perverted sense or sophistry of that body, the people of Maryland ought not to be held responsible. With the exception of the eight delegates from Baltimore City, they were elected two years ago, at a time when the sole interests of humanity were supposed to turn upon the offended dignity of South Carolina, in regard to various abstractions which the Border States were humbly endeavoring to comprehend. And these Baltimore delegates, alluded to, were elected by but a half vote of the city, during a panic consequent upon the affair of the 19th April. No downright Union common-sense or common-place idea has received the slightest toleration from this erudite assemblage! VATTEL has been paraded, festooned with exotic flowers of wit and rhetoric; but the one bold, out-spoken Unionist, Mr. FIERY, has been surrounded by a chamber, cold, polished and polite, yet entirely unsympathetic, leaving him with as little possibility of taking hold of any of his surroundings, as some unfortunate roach might have, that had lucklessly fallen into a basin of not very sanitary waters.

It may not be amiss on this occasion to call your attention to the very unfortunate language which is often used by the Northern Press in reference to this State.

We see it frequently stated that Maryland is *now* quiet in consequence of the presence of Gen. BUTLER, or Gen. BANKS, or some other moderator. This tone is not necessary, and is unpleasant. It is a taunt that loyal men know to be unjust, and it is wielded by Disunionists with great advantage. Flies are not caught with vinegar! Disunionists understand that our Government is to be vindicated by exerting a vigor tempered with gentleness, and acting against those only who venture to resist its lawful authority. And Union men are in favor of standing by it, and preserving its integrity, if human powers can do it; but they feel the importance of impressing the people of the revolted States with the belief that their constitutional rights shall receive support and protection. Numbers of men now stand in arms against the Federal Government, because they believe that the war cannot fail to become sectional, and that their property, their homes and their families are in danger. They are convinced that when hostilities are seriously begun, servile insurrections, with all their train of revolting horrors, must follow. It therefore becomes a matter of some importance, in point of policy, not to give color to assertions of Maryland's being overawed by foreign bayonets. Such assertions are indulged in by the secession Press here for purposes that certainly cannot actuate Northern journals. The fact, too, is not so. Our people have never given cause to suppose that they are less wanting in spirit than those of any other Southern State; and such an imputation is but ill calculated to allay the doubt and discontent that may occasionally be met with. The *suaviter in modo* has always been recognized as a principle of no less value in good policy than in good manners; it sits gracefully on all the representatives of power, from the monarch to the bum-bailiff. In short, it is the peculiar *set* of the mantle of authority that gives it dignity in the eyes of men. Civil war is at best a rough thing! But surely it should not intentionally be made more so, when not required by the necessities of the contest. Nevertheless, here's to the Union! *Esto perpetua!*

CECIL.

Prince Alfred at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 17.

Prince ALFRED arrived at Quebec from the Saguenay Wednesday afternoon, in the *Queen Victoria*, and was immediately driven to the Governor-General's residence. There was no formal reception, but he was well received by the crowds in the streets. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday he rode about the city, and visited Chaudiere Falls, and other places of interest. On Sunday morning he attended divine service at the Cathedral, and left this morning for Montreal in the *Queen Victoria*. He was heartily cheered by the people whenever he made his appearance in the city.

Cape Race Steamers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 17.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, will stop at this port, arriving on Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, to take the rescued passengers of the lost steamship *Canadian*. This will afford an excellent opportunity for the enterprising merchants of New-York to forward dispatches to their European correspondents, and all such left at the Telegraphic Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKER, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, up to 5 P. M., Tuesday, will be promptly attended to.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, for Galway, sailed from this port at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamship *America*, from Boston *viâ* Halifax for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

Violent Storm in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, June 17.

A severe hail storm, with thunder and lightning, passed over a portion of Plymouth County on Sunday afternoon, causing a great destruction of trees, growing crops and windows. At Sandwich there was a tornado, partially unroofing some buildings and demolishing chimneys.

Disasters to Grain Vessels.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 17.

The schooner *Fremont*, with 14,000 bushels of Wheat, for Buffalo, sunk in the river last night. The schooner *Ben Flint*, with a cargo of Wheat for Buffalo, is ashore west of Piers, full of water. Both are insured in Buffalo.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—Our soldiers have now entered the land of fever, dysentery and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones there, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, would have returned to his family, strong and healthy. Soldiers, do not leave without a supply.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Make a Quiet Comparison between the elegant, highly finished Soft Hats manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st., and those retailed by mere dealers, and see whether, in style, quality and cheapness the Espenscheid fabrics do not bear away the palm.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—at reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, Barclay-st, and sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

PECK—HYDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, by Rev. J. F. Booth, CHARLES B. PECK to Miss FANNIE B. HYDE, daughter of the late Wm. Hyde, all of this City.

EDGAR—CIZELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, by Rev. Mr. Osborn, FRED E. EDGAR to MARY A., daughter of David L. Cizelman Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

JACKMAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 17, BERNARD JACKMAN, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and also those of his sons, Robert, William and John, and of his brother, Andrew R. Jackman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 108 Stanton st., corner of Ludlow-st.

COOLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, after a long and painful illness, ELLEN C. COOLEY, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 721 Washington st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, at 2½ o'clock.

LEAVENWORTH.—In this City, on Sunday night, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, NATHAN LEAVENWORTH aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock precisely, from St. Mark's Church, 2d av.

PARISH.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, SUSAN M PARISH, relict of Henry Parish.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her brothers, Joseph, Henry, Edward, Richard and Rufus K. Delafield, are invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M, without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 17, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, W. HENRY ROCKWELL, aged 54 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 West 22d-st.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Monday, June 17, WM. H. CONKLIN, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, together with the Officers and others attached to the Croton Aqueduct Department, are requested to attend the funeral services, at 8 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) June 18, from the residence of his father, John J. Conklin, No. 498 Hudson-st., without further invitation. The remains of deceased will be taken to Rockland County.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday morning June 15, after a short but painful illness, EMMA O., wife of Spencer Conklin, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Hester F. Berrian, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Jefferson Berrian, and her brothers-in-law, James Marriner and John W. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M, from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Marriner, No 133 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th av, without further invitation.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, of consumption, ELIZA FRANCES, daughter of John and Mary Ann Wallace, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 185 West 22d st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KETTLEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, June 16, Mr. JOHN KETTLEMAN, aged 41 years.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at his late residence, No. 146 West 17th-st., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family, the members of Tompkins Lodge No. 8, I. O. of O. F., Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., Empire Hose Company No. 40, and the members and ex-members of the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

MASONIC—HOPE LODGE NO. 244, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Regular Communication, this (Tuesday) evening. You are also summoned to meet at the Lodge Room, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, JOHN KETTLEMAN.

WILLARD C. BLACK, Master.

MYRON HARRIS, Secretary.

WINSHIP.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, ELIZA WINSHIP, aged 56 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Dr. William Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av. The remains will be taken to Hunt's Point for interment.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, of brain fever, FRANCIS HENRY, youngest son of W. S. and Susan M. Patterson, aged 11 months and 7 days.

CHURCHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, Mr. WILLIAM CHURCHILL, aged 63 years, for many years a merchant of this City.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

DRAPER.—In Flatbush, on Saturday, June 15, WILLIAM C. DRAPER, of New-York.

LYON.—In Greenwich, Conn, on Sunday, June 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., AUGUSTUS LYON, aged 72 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

VAN BRUNT.—In Moscow, Luzerne County, Penn., COURTLAND, third son of Sarah J. Lyman and Courtland P. Van Brunt aged 6 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 337.—June 17, 1861.
75, 59, 70, 69, 21, 20, 11, 34, 67, 42, 1, 63, 72, 51.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 338.—June 17, 1861.
37, 50, 49, 19, 69, 59, 46, 68, 66, 77, 72, 47, 2, 1.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis. Mo.

MR. & MRS. UNION
MISS E. LOVE
WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL 302 Broadway, N. Y.

KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL—The way to do it—purchase a double-plated ICE PITCHER, put in a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton or its equivalent, and imbibe in given quantities.

N. B.—No charge for the recipe. The Pitchers for sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 3 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE PATRIOTIC PUBLIC!

The DeKalb Regiment, Col. Leopold von Gilsa, is now being fitted out and equipped by the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New-York, under the special superintendence of Messrs. R. A. Witthaus and Hamilton Fish. While we are fully convinced that these gentlemen will provide in the most complete and satisfactory manner all the necessary clothing and military accoutrements, as far as circumstances will permit, there are still many articles needed by the soldier, which are indispensable, to make him comfortable during this patriotic campaign. The articles are always to be provided by the officers and soldiers with their own means; but it is a well-known fact that our noble-hearted volunteers are not men of means, and, therefore, we make this call upon our liberal-hearted friends and benevolent societies to give to the above regiment all the aid in their power. All moneys or clothing sent to either of us will be promptly applied by us, in connection with Messrs. Witthaus and Fish, for the benefit of the above regiment.

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 50 Wall-st.
G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.
EDWARD VONDERHEYDT, No. 68 Broad-st.
AUGUST WEISMANN, No. 267 Broome-st.
W. H. GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, No. 17 Chatham-st.
EUGENE S. BALLIN, No. 24 Exchange-place.
L. J. STIASTNY, No. 131 Duane-st.
FREDERICK KNAPP, No. 122 Broadway.
GUSTAV KUTTER, No. 112 Duane-st.
HUGO WESENDONCK, No. 86 Broadway.
LOUIS JAY, No. 48 Park place.

FOR THE WAR.

First-class drill-sergeants for cavalry or infantry—old soldiers, Californians who have known camp life—men who have crossed the plains, good riders and shots, who are prepared for rough service and exigencies of short subsistence, can address Col F. W. LANDER, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating the experience and qualification. Merit to be the criterion of place.

HOME GUARD—PALACE GARDEN—THIS EVENING.—A full meeting of the Committee and members of the Civic Home Guard will be held at Palace Garden, near 6th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, when all the various Ward organizations are requested to be present, as a proposition will be submitted for consideration, and a vote taken thereon.

Drill commences at 7½ o'clock precisely.

JNO. NEWHOUSE, Secretary.

LINCOLN GREENS, ATTENTION!—ALL those who have signed their names on the roll of this Regiment of Mounted Rifles will immediately report at Head-quarters, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, for the purpose of being sent to quarters

CH. DUCHESNOIS, Adjutant.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER,
Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.

Rev. A. JONES,
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ, If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents, Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SUMMER.

$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased.

F. B. BALDWIN,

Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT
in aid of the
UNITED STATES GUARDS,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.

Tickets for sale at the principal music stores. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

Programme in to-morrow's papers.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar st.,
New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS
AND HANDS,
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES MURPHY, AMOS F. HATFIELD,
HUGH SMITH, JACOB CAMPBELL, JR.,
PETER B. SWEENEY, JESSE A. MARSHALL,
EBE'ZER BEADLESTON, JOHN KERR,
JACOB MILLER, CHESTER LAMB,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND, THOMAS A. GARDINER,
CHARLES B. WHITE, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reëlected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Secretary.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place the 20th inst., 3 P. M., at Madison-avenue Church, corner 31st-st. Stockholders and former graduates of the Institute can obtain tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 437 Fifth av., or by letter addressed to

H. M. PIERCE, Pres. Rutgers F. Inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good sewer, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country or the care of children; has good reference from her last place where she has lived nearly seven years. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a neat and tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer, willing to work, and has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 218 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children or do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country, if suited; good reference from last place. Call at No. 69 2d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by a young woman who has been living some time with a family in Brooklyn as chambermaid and waitress; she would be willing to serve as nurse, and is a competent seamstress. Can be seen at No. 186 Hicks st., Brooklyn, and refers to the family with whom she lives.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would be willing to travel; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION IN the country wanted, by a competent and experienced girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or general housework. Inquire of her present employer, No. 349 Adelphi st., or at No. 260 Canal-st., New-York. Her brother would like a situation as farmer, laborer, or stable man; would be willing to work for low wages.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; would be willing to take care of children; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 230 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waiter, chambermaid, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference given if required. Call for one week at A. REID'S, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 108 West 9th-st., rear, top floor. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children and make herself generally useful in a small family. Can be seen at No. 103 East 11th-st., on top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has best of City references. Apply at No. 287 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid or nurse; the best of City reference can be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by an Englishwoman, (Protestant,) either as chambermaid, child's nurse, or to do the light work of a private family; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 22 9th st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A most active (English) Protestant young woman wishes either of the above situations, or as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for either capacity, as the best City reference from her last place can show; will go in the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chamberwork and sewing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 50 Clinton place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has got City reference, and has no objection to do general housework for a small family. Apply at No. 44 West 10th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, or as nurse; understands her business and can give good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 210 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 190 East 31st st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, about leaving the City, desires a situation for a good servant, in the above capacity. Apply at her present employer's No. 34 West 33d-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; would have no objection to go in the country; the best of references given. Inquire at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COMPANION, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by a young lady, who, owing to the death of her father, a highly respectable merchant of this City is compelled to seek her own livelihood, a situation as companion to a lady, nursery governess, &c. Apply at No 67 West 35th st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 258 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts. No objections to go in the country a short distance.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pastry, meats, soups, jellies, &c. Will assist at washing. Best City reference. No objection to country. Wages very moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; excellent baker; best of references can be given. Can be seen at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a very good cook and a good baker of bread and pastry, also a good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 820 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. The best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as cook; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 Water st., Brooklyn, corner of Main, in clothing store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN cook, who is a professed French and American cook, and learned pastry cooking in a first class house; best of City reference given. Address A. B., Box No 109 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION IN a private family; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook, with the best of City references. Call or address at No. 744 Broadway corner of Astor-place, for two days. None but private families need apply.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small private family; is good cook, and a first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the summer. best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies cakes, and is a thorough laundress; does French fluting, crimping and is very willing; good references; no objections to any part of the country; wages very low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 168 East 12th-st., front room, top floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first rate cook; is an excellent baker; would prefer the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 94 Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 Stanton-st., near Norfolk. Good reference from her last place.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITUATION wanted for a very respectable but hard-working girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a thorough servant in her kitchen, (not scrupulous, but expects to work;) has served in good families, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, a situation by a first class cook and housekeeper, accustomed to large families; understands French cooking, and all kinds of pastry, creams and preserves. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 1 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant woman, of steady habits; would take charge of a house in town, or would go in the country with a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Washington-square, basement door.

AS COOK OR NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, to do plain cooking, or as nurse. No objections to the country. Address No. 360 7th av.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING AND IRONING.—By a young woman in a respectable family; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 309 West 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, who understands her business, and has no objections to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 192 27th-st., above one flight of stairs, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker; a first-class washer and ironer; can manage milk and butter. Any family wanting a good, reliable domestic will call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 189 8th-av., over Johnson's boot and shoe store, from 10 to 4 o'clock. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can be seen this week at her present situation, No. 18 East 22d-st. Has testimonials for several years past.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKING, honest, and sober woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairymaid; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west from Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANTS, &c.—EMPLOYERS in want of honest and faithful servants, well recommended, will find at our establishment a very large selection every day, (for City and country,) such as cooks, general houseworkers, chambermaids, &c. Many of the above servants we have known for years, and will be found respectable, capable, and reliable help, at moderate wages; also, a large number of very nice girls, lately arrived, and will hire for $3 or $4 per month. Conducted by American gentlemen.
HENDRICKSON & CO., No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE steady girl, with City reference desires a situation; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread. Apply at No. 107 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant young woman wishes a situation in City or country; has five months' reference from her last place; can bake bread, pies, cake and biscuit; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl to do the general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 105 40th-st., near Lexington av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or do light chamberwork and take care of children. Call at No 5 Minetta-st., a few doors from Bleecker, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework, washing and ironing or chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 28th st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN AND her sister wish situations, in city or country, to do the whole work of a family; understand their business thoroughly and are very willing to make themselves useful; can enter their place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO do general housework in a small family; no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general houseworker, cook washer and ironer, by an active, smart young woman, or as chambermaid and waitress or to assist at washing, or nurse and seamstress; is very willing to go for either; fully competent; 2 years, City reference from her last place; will go to any part of country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good, plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, dressmaking, cutting and fitting boys' and children's clothing; no objection to light chamberwork, or to travel with a lady; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 163 East 29th st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would go a short distance in the country. Has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman who understands fine fluting and doing up gentlemen's linen in the best style; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Apply at No 235 3d av., between 20 and 21st sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, in a steady place; is a Protestant; has references for seven and two and a half years. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 7th av., third floor. No objection to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl who has lived out, a situation as laundress; is willing to take in washing from a private family or single gentlemen; the best of City references given. Call at 488 6th-av., near 30th-st., first floor, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, and does up linens in style; wages $7; or as laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of grown children; or would do chamberwork and sewing. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED English lady desires a situation with a family going to Europe, or any other part; can act as nurse to an invalid lady or take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will remain in the City if required; most satisfactory reference given. Address E. W., No. 60 Ryerson st., near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, who understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse. She has had much experience, and can take charge of an infant from its birth. She refers to her last employer. Apply at No. 144 5th av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 45 East 25th-st., near 4th av., in the store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse. Can be seen, for two days at her last employer's, where she has lived this 4 years, No. 115 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or chambermaid and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from infancy; has no objections to travel with a lady for the Summer, or to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No. 249 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts. in a Fancy store. Best of City references; can be seen for three days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a middle-aged woman; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; can do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful in the family. Call at No. 129 East 26th st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—Wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, situations; one as nurse and chambermaid has lived ten years in her last place; the other as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; with good reference. Can be seen at No 196 7th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of children and family sewing and embroidery, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 6th-av., near 21st st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman wants a situation in a private family, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; is civil and obliging, and kind to children; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to City or country; City reference given. Call at No 126 Clinton-place, 8th st., second floor, Room No. 4, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress alone; operates on the sewing machine; can give best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, with reference; can take care of a baby from its birth; is also an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE OR TRAVELING COMPANION.—A woman wants a situation as nurse or traveling companion; willing to go to Europe; references given and required. Call or address J. P., No. 49 Avenue D.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant widow as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's dresses; has a little girl, 10 years old, who would be useful in a family. Can be seen at No. 163 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, (Protestant,) not long in this country, as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork or see to children; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days and no longer, at her present employer's, from whom satisfactory reference will be given; the family are leaving the City. Call at No. 130 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; is accustomed to dressmaking, and a good cutter and fitter; would like to travel with a family going to Europe or elsewhere. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 116 Montague st., corner of Clinton, Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO cousins, smart accomplished girls, situations in Brooklyn, Staten Island or Westchester County; one is a competent seamstress; cuts fits and makes all styles of clothing; the other as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $7 and $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

A HARD-WORKING, HONEST AND SOBER woman wishes a situation in the country; can milk, bake bread and pies, and cook, wash and iron first rate; prefers the country. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address G. B., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is willing and obliging; no objections to go in the country. Call, or address P. BRADY, at No. 1,214 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he is willing to make himself useful; can give good references from his last employers. Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st., near 2d-av. for two days, top floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN, A PROTESTANT, with first-class references, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to No. 124 4th-av., for J. B., will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of plain vegetables and flower-garden, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address R. P., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—A SITUATION wanted for a very respectable young man, to take the care of a gentleman's place; is well experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c.; is a practical farmer, or plain gardener; can milk, &c., (never smokes) and has lived three years with a gentleman well known in this neighborhood, who can be seen. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; all his life is accustomed to live in the country; or will take a situation in the City, but country preferred; is honest, sober and quiet, and a careful man; is just disengaged from the country; has the best of references as to capability, &c. Call, or address JAMES BYRNES, in care of J. H. Connor, with F. C. W. & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York City, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by an Englishman, with good reference in City or country. Address C. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by an intelligent man, without incumbrance. Any gentleman requiring such a man, by giving him an interview, he will satisfy him with the best of City references; can explain himself; is a useful man, either in or out doors, in a gentleman's service. Can be seen, for two days, at Dr. Wright's, No. 306 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., or by addressing a note to J. C., No. 202 West 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom, or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful, willing and obliging to any gentleman that may require his services. Address D. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A VERY WILLING, hard-working young man, a situation to work on a farm; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; will milk cows and do everything about a farm; has always lived in the country; wages $9 or $10 per month at present; will go any distance. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and honest, and is willing to make himself generally useful; understands his business well, and has the best of recommendations from his last employer. Address E. D., Box No 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man understands farming in all its branches, curing of hay, driving of oxen, &c.; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is a good dairymaid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a good, steady, industrious man, who understands his business; is well acquainted with the different kinds of work about a gentleman's residence, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has been in the business fifteen years, and lived five years in his last situation; satisfactory references given. Apply at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, or address B. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman; he understands thoroughly the management of all kinds of vegetables and green-house flowers; can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, and is a very good driver. The best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No 198 *Times* Office, or can be seen at No. 15 Ann-st., for two days, from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a smart, intelligent young man, who knows his business thoroughly and is not afraid of hard work; his wife is capable of taking charge of a dairy or laundry if required. Call, or address T. M. C., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John st.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED; are Protestants without incumbrance; the man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful; his wife as chambermaid and waiter, or is capable of taking care of children and do plain sewing; would make herself useful for City or country; has good reference. Address J. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED, by a man and wife, just arrived from the old country, to go in the country; the man can take care of horses and work on a farm; the wife can milk and make butter, and do all kinds of housework that is required. Inquire or address in the grocery store, No. 87 West 24th-st., a few doors from 6th av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE honest, sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; knows how to take care of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter in a private boarding-house or country Summer house, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; City or country, no objection. Address J. O. U., No. 75 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in either City or country, by a single young man; is not afraid of work; is a first-class waiter; has 9 years' City and country reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; always at home; work according to the times. Address JAMES, for two days, at the drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway, or at No. 114 6th av., corner 9th st.

AS WAITER.—A WELL EDUCATED ITALIAN young man, 18 years old, who is a good waiter, and who also speaks French, English and Spanish, can read and write, and can give the best of recommendations, desires a situation with a gentleman or family visiting Europe; resides in the City. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d'objection de voyager ou aller à la campagne. S'adresser à No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

BONUS.—UNITED STATES OR CANADAS.—A persevering Englishman, equal to any position, with first class references in this City, requires a situation as book keeper, salesman, or in any capacity where industry and integrity would succeed. Hard times pay gladly accepted. A substantial bonus for a situation. Address JOHN GRIFFITHS, No. 221 Christie-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A STUDENT of the New-York Free Academy wishes a situation as law-copyist; or in any capacity where the services of a good writer are required; moderate wages expected. Address ACADEMY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, 376 Grand st., N. Y., and 257 Fulton st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American. ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A very desirable country house, (newly painted and papered,) barn, ice-house, and 13 acres fine land well stocked with fruits and berries, is offered for sale or exchange. Location healthy, but 14 miles from City Hall, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address No. 2,597 New-York Post-office. Applications for exchange must state location of property for exchange, or they will remain unnoticed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, and built in the very best manner; out-buildings are ample; 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station; four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest, fruit and evergreen trees. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE mile from the dépôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, cottage, and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on, or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, fronting the ocean a cottage at $300 one at $400 and one at $500 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTTAGES at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 75 Fort Greene-place two story, attic, basement and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas-fixtures; rent $400 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME frame cottage, 200 feet from Myrtle-av. Railroad, containing, on first floor, parlors, dining-room and kitchen; nine (9) rooms on the second and third stories with back stairs, gas and water. Apply on the premises, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avs., or to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDSOME cottage; also, two houses, with ten rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of one—all overlooking the Hudson River—the best location on this island. Inquire of
B. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, NO. 41 West 23d-st. opposite London Terrace, with all the modern improvements and partially furnished; rent very reasonable. Inquire within, or at No. 208 8th av., corner of 22d-st., of MRS. S. GREGORY or C. BLOODGOOD.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A full 3 story Philadelphia brick front house, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, water, gas, bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO DRUGGISTS OR GROCERS.—TO LET—Store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avs. Good stand for a druggist or grocer; will be let low for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 24th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COTTAGES on the Sound to let, near the Pequot House, New-London; house furnished throughout; beautiful lawn, and the best of sea bathing, boating and fishing. Rent only $275. Inquire of A. V. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Clinton Hall, or BARRETT & BRINSMEDE, No. 8 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone first class, with gas bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURNISHED house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to
J. M. BENEDICT, No. 218 Fulton-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN HARTford, Conn., for three months from July 1, having a good garden pleasantly situated near the dépôt; rent moderate, to a small family. Address C. R. D., Box 3,077 Post-office.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 56 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, AN English, Scotch, or German woman, to do the work of a small family; one who can do plain cooking, wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful, being tidy and honest (and none other) may apply, at No. 145 West 34th-st., between 9 and 12.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid; one who understands dressmaking and fine sewing; she must be willing to go to the country for the Summer, and have good City references. Call, this day, at No. 74 9th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INdustrious woman as laundress. Inquire at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

A WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, IN A private family a good washer and ironer; a German woman preferred; references required. Apply at No. 153 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN of thorough capacity, for a first-class establishment, polite address, unexceptionable habits, and perfect honesty. none others need apply. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Broadway and 24th-st., 5th av. Hotel.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the War of 1861, the most popular work of the day. Part 1 has been reprinted, and 2 is ready for delivery. Part 3 will be published June 23. No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—TWO HANDS to make yellow split and sheet iron bound trunks. Apply corner Broadway and Warren-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—THE WASHING OF A few ladies or gentlemen wanted, by a capable laundress; the best of City references and accommodation, stationary tubs and grass plat. Call or address Mrs. O'BRIEN, No. 69 45th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to obtain washing; clothes done up in the neatest manner; can produce the best reference. Call at 169 Wooster-st., near Houston st., in the rear.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterised their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $6 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING more room than she requires for her small family, is desirous of obtaining eight or ten Summer boarders; her house is large and convenient, containing 17 rooms, nine of which are bedrooms. It is situated at Milton, Ulster County, 75 miles from New York City. Communication with New-York by steamboat and cars. No objection to invalids or children. Terms, $5 for adults; half price for children and servant. Carriage free for boarders to and from the landing. Address Mrs. JOHN WOOLSEY, Milton, Ulster County.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water with bathing, &c. Location healty, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES OR A few single gentlemen can obtain board in a private family residing on Staten Island, in a healthy and retired situation, within a few minutes walk of Quarantine Landing. References exchanged. Apply on the premises, second house above St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Tompkinsville, or address Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM house within about one hour's distance from the City, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant for the season; near the water preferred. Address, for one week, stating location and terms, (which must be moderate,) EDWARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE subscriber has still unengaged a few desirable rooms. H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, N. Y. For circulars, with references and particulars apply to W. M. Franklin, No. 180 Broadway; A. Headden, No. 391 Grand, corner Suffolk-st.; Walter Coggeshall, Bowery Savings Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation; half an hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only, and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company foot of 42d st., or at No 286 Greenwich st., for further information.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SINgle gentlemen desiring an agreeable residence for the Summer months, can find pleasant rooms, with good board, in a house convenient to dépôt; fine river view; terms moderate; single gentlemen $5 per week; dinner at six; best of references given. Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinell st., Prospect Hill.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—PLEASANT BOARD can be obtained in a country house, on Nodine Hill, about three-quarters of a mile from the dépôt and steamboat landings. The situation is proverbially healthy, and price very low. Inquire on the premises, of CLARK NODINE. Yonkers is accessible by steamboat and cars nearly every hour during the day.

BOARD AT LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of fine, large rooms. The location and accommodations are not surpassed by any in the State; only one mile from the river; a fine lake, boat for rowing, fishing &c. Inquire of O. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or address E. J. RING, on the premises.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week. For particulars, inquire of D. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet village of Oyster Bay, L. I., near the water, well shaded, salt water bathing, fishing and beautiful drives. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars, inquire of A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade-st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANTLY LOcated private house, surrounded by a garden near Elizabeth, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from the dépôt, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; one hour's ride from New-York City, at $5 each a week. Apply at No. 156 Pearl-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson, very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY.—A family having a large, commodious house, with fine grounds near the water, desire to find a few boarders for the Summer months. Terms will be low. House has all the modern conveniences, good stable, fresh milk, &c. Address A. B. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Families desiring board for the Summer months can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Apply to C. H. RING, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York, or address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post-office, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW MORE FAMilies or single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, airy rooms, in a very healthy locality, with a fine river view, good shade, also bathing and boating. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. Apply or address G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., or Bedford Station.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen will find very desirable furnished apartments to let, with or without board at No. 61 Clinton-place, two doors east of 5th av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Single gentlemen or families can find a pleasant home at No 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY pleasant rooms can be had, with board on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, hot and cold water &c. Terms, for gentleman and wife, or two single persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms desired.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

NO. 109 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A suite of large rooms, communicating, on second floor, to let, with first class board, together or separately. Also, one or two smaller rooms suitable for single gentlemen. A billiard table in the house for the use of the guests. Good references required.

ELEGANT AND SELECT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished, with best attention, can be had in the modern brown-stone house, No. 23 West 9th-st., one block from the Brevoort House, and near 5th-av. Stages pass the door.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, on second floor of a first-class house. Also, a large room on third floor, and hall bedroom. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University place and Greene-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKfast, or breakfast and tea, in a private family up town, where home-like privileges can be found. References unquestionable. Address, with particulars, W., Box No. 616 Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN—A FEW pleasant rooms, with full board, in a business part of the City. References given and required. For particulars, address C. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—ON 11TH ST., NEAR UNIVERSITY-place, rooms well furnished, and early possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 5 Bond-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The three-story brick store and dwelling house, No 81 4th-st., 24x76 feet, lot 103 feet deep. This property is desirably located for business purposes, and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Apply to M. HAYWARD, corner of 1st and South-7th sts., Williamsburgh.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City by horse railroad every ten minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—ON OR near Long Island Sound and the New-Haven R. R., in a first-class neighborhood between New-Rochelle and Stratford, Ct.; house and outbuildings must be modern style, ample and substantially built, well shaded, and with from 15 to 20 acres of good tillable land well stocked with fruit; possession required this Summer or Fall; price about $14,000. Address C. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

FARMS.

TO OWNERS OF FARMS.—WANTED, TO exchange a country seat and farm, near Tarrytown, for a fine farm of about 150 acres, not over five miles from the Hudson River; neighborhood of Newburgh or Poughkeepsie preferred. A comfortable dwelling and out-buildings, and plenty of fruit required. The object is to obtain a farm for a more pretentious place. Address, with full particulars, FARM, Box No 107 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
R. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.
W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. I.—Having been enlarged with a new dining room, and bedrooms refurnished and painted is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations. J. HYNES, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th st.
R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—This house is finely located; baths in all the principal rooms; beautiful and extensive grounds; good stabling, &c. Terms moderate. One hour from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. 8.30, 11:30, 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:10. CHAS STRINGER.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 900 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

$625 WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A PLACE OF Summer resort that will net at least $1,000 cash each Summer season. The money will be fully secured by real property for the amount. Address S. R., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and brilliancy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4,
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE piano-forte and singing desires a home for the next three months in some first class family, residing in the country a short distance from the City, where the daily instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. The best of references given and required. Address MUSICUS, Brooklyn Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $60, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches. German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.—PARENTS can now have specially favorable opportunities for selecting Schools or Seminaries for their children at reduced rates, from the Educational Directory at the National Teachers' Institute No. 346 Broadway. Educational correspondents and teachers wanted for the Institute in all sections of the country.
RICE & ANDREWS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. S. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East [illegible]-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, POSsessed of highly satisfactory testimonials, seeks a position for the Summer months in a school or family, either in the City or country; her qualifications are the English branches, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin, and rudiments of music. Remuneration of no moment. Address immediately, with reference, GENEVIA A——, Flushing, L. I.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y.

RUSTIC INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, BY A French lady whose husband is going to the war, a situation as governess; teaches thorough French, Italian, German, drawing and oil-painting in perfection; no objection to a short distance in the country; no salary, only a good home. Address Mrs. C. C. L., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation to teach in a family the English branches, having recently lost her father; a good home is sought rather than a salary. Address or call at No. 67 West 35th-st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INTERESTED in, and will assist in the passage of a National Bankrupt Law, will please address W. H. S., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

New-York, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
G. B. SATTERLEE,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON RUNYON,
DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
F. W. HUTCHINS,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, **JACOB BROWER** was unanimously reëlected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which, a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds, payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any art at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

New-York, May, 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

Springfield, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., }
New-York, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

New-York and Havre Steamship Co., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, }
New-York, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

Mariner's Savings Bank, No. 1 3d-av

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on the 25th inst. at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. WM MENZIES, Treasurer.

New-York, June 17, 1861.

$35,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for a term of years, on improved real estate in this City. Apply to A J BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st

$2,000—$3,000, $4,000, $5,000. TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage. Address Box No, 1,317 New-York Post office.

AUCTION SALES.

DAN'L A. MATHEWS & Co., Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John.

SPECIAL SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ALEXANDRE ORGAN, &c.

Removed from a private residence at Bedford, L. I. DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st., two elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in green plush, rosewood etageres, French bedstead, oak dining-table bureau and washstand, hat rack, mattresses, spring beds, dining chairs, double oak office desk and table, and a small lot of other furniture. Also, an elegant rosewood 8 speaking stop and grand Alexandre organ, imported from France, at a cost of $250, suitable for parlor or small church. The above have been but little used, and are in excellent order. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:

INTERIOR AND FIGURES, by ALINE DE SENNECOURT.
THE SLEEPING HUNTER, by A. DE BRACKELAER.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
TWO LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
THE LETTER, by STACHE.
THE HORSE FAIR, school of WOUVERMANS.

Also, several fine specimens by Roessells, Tannuer, Wouvermans, Cantineau, and other well known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By E. & F. H SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their sale rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway: Household Furniture—Consisting of two rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, secretary and library bookcases, rosewood bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, mattresses, bedding, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, &c. To be peremptorily sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No 264 4th-av., near 21st-st.

Executors' Sale—The entire furniture contained in said house, all made to order expressly for the family, and sold by order of the executors, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors and vases, cornices to match, silk damask curtains, lace do., rosewood parlor suites covered with silk brocatel, centre tables, statuary tops, chandeliers and gas fixtures, clocks and vases, French walnut bookcases, China, glass and plated ware, extension tables, &c. Bedrooms—Mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, dressing bureaus, chairs, &c; beds, mattresses, bedding, &c; mahogany suites in hair cloth, toilet sets, and other furniture, including kitchen ware. To be sold without reserve to close the estate.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, June 19 and 21, at 12 o'clock each day, at No. 405 Broadway, artistic Carrara marble statuary; also a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, Mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c. Particular attention is called to the above sale, as it will be peremptory. Goods now on exhibition.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., mortgage sale of mahogany sofas, mahogany easy and rocking chairs, parlor chairs, lace curtains, fancy clocks, silver-plated ware, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, marble-top wash-stands, etageres looking glasses, dining-room chairs, kitchen furniture, lot of billiard-room gas-fixtures, rosewood wardrobe, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at No. 3 Pine-st., by order of J. Henderson, Navy Agent:

One Chronometer, Parkins & Frodsham,
One Chronometer (gold pocket), Reid.
One Chronometer (silver pocket), Barrauds.
Fourteen silver comparing watches.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. The catalogue will comprise a general assortment of prime and seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, suitable for city and country trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture, by GEORGE COOK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate parcels. The above is worthy the notice of buyers, as it is to be positively sold.

E. K. WILBER, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at the store No. 141 Broadway, four and six-seat rockaways, top wagons, park and road wagons, single and double harness.

N. B.—To let, several first class houses, in city and country.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18 and 19, at 7 o'clock each evening, at No. 322 Fulton-st., near Pierrepont st., continuation sale of rich fancy goods, marble statuary, rich Hebe, Grecian and Etruscan vases, centre pieces, mantel ornaments, Bohemian glass and silver-plated ware. &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, wardrobes, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, hair and other mattresses, cutlery, kitchenware, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.

Dated New-York, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
To RICHARD REED, Defendant. my14-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney, My21-1aw6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-1aw6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.

ap3-1aw6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator. ja15-1aw6mTu*

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS of the Common Council are hereby respectfully invited to be present at an exhibition of an improved gun, to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of 33d-st., North River. By request of the Committee on National Affairs.

ANDREW FROMENT, Chairman.
GEO. A. BARNEY, Secretary.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., }
Jan. 18, 1861. }

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours.
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜ is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOCAL AND GENERAL; ITS IMPORTANCE TO ALL.—We call the attention of male sufferers, especially, to an original and really important Medical Book recently published. It discloses information of vital interest, which cannot be obtained from any other source. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*From the New-York Home Journal.* The treatment laid down in this book is perfectly reliable. Price, $1. GODFREY, Publisher, No. 831 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

An Oration will be delivered in the large Chapel of New York University, before the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, Recording Secretary of the P. B. K.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1861, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY B. DAWSON, Esq., will read a paper on "*The Battle of Harlem Plains.*"

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

KINDLING WOOD.—OAK AND PINE AT 22 cents, for ten or more boxes. Knots and ends at 18 cents. Orders to C. COLLINS, foot of East 33d-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,

will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 29.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	May 25.
SATURDAY	June 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$45.
To Havana	60.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, THOS. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 19th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passenger and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail July 3. E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7.45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depot, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York,

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4:20 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:45 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day or evening free. Relief guaranteed.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TWO SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at each of which the unrivaled Union drama,

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,

will be produced. To be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

Madame DUBOIS, the celebrated Clairvoyant.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
And last appearance of
MR. BLAKE.
Last week of the great artist
MR. SOTHERN,
IN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,

BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Second Week of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
TUESDAY, June 18.

Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.

GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.

A Grand Matinée every Saturday.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

LAST WEEK.

CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,
"THE NORTH,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Mott Haven, will hold a strawberry festival and sale of fancy articles, for the benefit of the parish, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 19, 20 and 21, in the large tent erected on the ground adjoining the Church, on Garden-st., near the Boston road. Open each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14.. 8 P. M.	Friday. June 14.. 12 M.
Saturday June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 2 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17.. 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19. 4 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9½ A. M., 12¼, and 3½ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12½, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 4 P. M. Leave Morris st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare including return ticket, 25 cents.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.: leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER DANIEL DREW will resume her trips on THURSDAY, June 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M., from Jay-st. Pier, touching at 30th st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS — ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY Festivals, Sunday Schools, Excursions, Pic-Nics, Church Fairs, Gardens, Saloons, Steamboats, Parties, &c., can be supplied in any quantity, from 1 to 100 gallons, at 3s. per quart; parties taking 5 gallons or over, at 1 25 per gallon,—at the Steam Ice-Cream Company's, No. 188 Chatham-square. ALBERT V. HALL, Proprietor.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO FORT SCHUYLER AND GLEN COVE.—The new and splendid steamboat S. V. ARROWSMITH will make an excursion to Fort Schuyler and Glen Cove on WEDNESDAY, June 19, leaving foot of Robinson-st., at 9½ o'clock, A. M.; returning arrive in the City about 4 P. M. Fare for gentlemen, $1; fare for ladies, 50 cents.

PIC NIC EXCURSION OF REV. DR. CHAPIN'S Sunday School to Dudley Grove, North River, THURSDAY, June 20. Steamboat KEYPORT, with Seventh Regiment Band, leaves Delancy-st. at 8, Spring-st. at 8½, and 22d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at No. 69 Walker-st., and at the landings.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st, 7½ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-7 approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY, }
JOHN HARRIS, } Committee
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, }

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—WEDNESDAY, June 19, is the next regular sale by auction at DISBROW'S, 4th-av., corner of 39th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the sale will enter them on or before TUESDAY, to secure a place on the catalogue.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.*]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

A letter before me, from a gentleman in England, says: "One of our largest dealers in hardware, metals, &c., states that the manufacturers at Manchester and Sheffield, as well as elsewhere in Europe, are alarmed lest there should be a revolution here among the laboring classes, should the American war continue long." He adds: "The fact is, these men now acknowledge that America has been the best customer England has had, and the prospect is that many of her largest manufactories will necessarily be closed, at any rate for a time, in view of the great falling off among purchasers in the English market.

OCCUPATION OF LEESBURGH.

At Vienna, 15 miles from Alexandria, the report is current among the rebels that the Federal forces are now in possession of Leesburgh.

Rumors are rife in town this morning from the West, that the Kentucky regiment attached to Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, recently stationed on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, have deserted in a body, in consequence of the order of evacuation, and have all returned to Kentucky.

Capt. HOLLINS, of Greytown memory, who recently resigned, but whose name was at once stricken from the Navy list, will not prove a serious loss. When this skillful officer bombarded Greytown, he omitted to remove the metallic caps from the fuses of his shells, and Englishmen actually secured several of them, unexploded, which they sent to Europe. By this means, the character of our fuse was made known in London.

A REBEL OUTRAGE.

Dr. RICHARDS, a well-known physician of this city, procured a pass and went into Virginia to bring home his son from school. He was arrested by the Disunionists, and has been sent to Richmond, where he is still detained. His horse and carriage were returned to town, minus the Doctor, very greatly to the distress of his family.

A Mr. CROUSE was shot by his own brother, at Georgetown, on Friday. The offender is in prison, to answer for the deed.

THE MICHIGAN THIRD ARRIVED.

The Michigan Third arrived in town this morning, about one thousand strong. They marched up the avenue and went into quarters.

The Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration in camp, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, to-morrow.

AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A gentleman residing in this city, who has a sick son in the secession army at Manassas Junction, got permission to visit him, and returned to-day. He confirms the accounts previously received, that the troops are suffering from want of good water, and that evident preparations are being made by the rebels to retire from the Junction. For a supply of water now, they are compelled to send to a stream four miles distant from the camps, the wells around being insufficient. He reports that there are not so many troops there as have been stated, though he could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the real extent of the force there. The position is well fortified, however, and but for the dissatisfaction constantly apparent among the soldiers, they appeared to him in condition to make a stand. He does not believe, however, that their intention is to meet our forces there at all, but, on the contrary, that as soon as the Harper's Ferry fugitives can join them, the whole body will retreat to Richmond.

SHAKING HANDS WITH A REGIMENT.

The President and Secretary SEWARD to-day visited the camps of the Cayuga and Onondaga Regiments. The President shook hands with each member of the Cayuga Regiment. I have seen nearly all of our great men, from JACKSON down, go through the "pump-handle movement," but there certainly never was a man who could do it with the celerity and *abandon* of President LINCOLN. He goes it with both hands, and hand over hand, very much as a sailor would climb a rope. What is to the satisfaction of all is, that he gives a good honest, hearty shake, as if he meant it.

PAYING THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The State Paymaster has about concluded paying the New-York troops for the time due previous to their leaving the State. The regiments at Fort Monroe have also been paid off.

A large number of army ambulances have been received. They are of the latest pattern, and each will carry four men lying down, and eight on seats.

SAMUEL RICKER, Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been recalled. He was found to be laboring in the interest of the rebels. A successor, Mr. HOSMER, had been appointed, but died before reaching his Consulate.

THE SIXTY-NINTH MOVED FORWARD.

The Sixty-ninth were moved forward to-night, probably towards Fairfax Court-house. The boys were on parade when Gen. MCDOWELL gave the order, and in fifteen minutes' time they were on the march. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth were ordered to man the intrenchments vacated by the Sixty-ninth. It is thought, as I have said, that the regiment is to go to Fairfax, but in reality I think it is a reconnoissance in force, mostly undertaken to habituate the men to that kind of work.

A gentleman who arrived from Fairfax, this evening, reports two regiments of rebels at that place. If this be true, they may find some wild Irishmen in unpleasant proximity to them, providing they don't run before the Sixty-ninth catches them.

The New-York Eighth will move over the river towards Dixie early in the morning. It is probable that other regiments from this side will follow suit in a few hours.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

The prospect of a fight is thought to be a little more flattering than it was yesterday. Throwing forward troops to Fairfax would naturally indicate aggressive movements on the part of the rebels, and the Government commanding are evidently preparing for such a possibility. I'll wager a trifle, however, that such advance, if made, will be but to cover the retreat of the main body.

The train of cars captured on the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad has been put to good use in repairing the bridges and track upon that road. To-day it ran out some fifteen miles from Alexandria, to a village called Vienna, carrying a detachment of four hundred men detailed from the First Connecticut. While up the road a reconnoitering party from the telegraph corps, who were running on a hand-car, discovered two bridges which had been saturated with camphene and fired. The telegraph men succeeded in extinguishing the fires in both cases, before any material damage was done, and the train returned safely, taking up the workmen as it returned. In passing the vicinity of Springhill, three shots were fired from a grove. One ball came close to Gen. TYLER, commander of the troops, but passed him, and struck Private BUGBEE, of the Hartford Light Guard, inflicting a severe wound in the breast. A squad of cavalry were signaled to surround the grove, and a body of the Infantry also surrounded a house adjoining, into which two men had been seen to run. They were secured, and in the act of reloading their guns. Of course they were brought down to Alexandria. Some females who were in the house denied all knowledge of the men who were found in the house.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The bids for the gunboats are being opened. I understand the bids range from forty-two thousand to seventy-five thousand, and that probably the average of the responsible and known builders will not be above sixty-five thousand. It is probable that forty will be constructed, and that bids enough will be received to insure the construction of the whole number within the shortest time required by the Navy Department. They are to be about 500 tons measurement.

The weather has been very hot to-day. This evening it is cool, with a shower in prospect.

LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, Ill., Sunday, June 16.

I learn from a messenger from St. Josephs, Mo., last evening, that Col. CURTIS' Regiment of Iowa Volunteers had made their head-quarters at St. Josephs, Mo. His forces have been distributed over one hundred miles of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad.

Col. BATES' First Regiment is distributed along the same road. He has taken the locomotives from the North Missouri road, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

There are no troops at Hannibal. About 100 are stationed at the bridge near Palmyra.

Fears were entertained there of an attack.

Last night, some of Col. CURTIS'S force had a difficulty at the Station, 20 miles east of St. Josephs.

The Agent's son had some words with one of the soldiers. He drew a pistol, declaring that he would have no sauce from an Abolitionist soldier. The soldier immediately shot him dead.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AND VICTORY FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, June 16.

Company I, Col. BROWNE'S Regiment, which went out on the North Missouri Road Saturday, returned to-night with a secession flag and eight prisoners, captured at Wentsville.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16.

Two bridges at Sheregan and Centralia, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, were burned Friday night and Saturday morning.

Col. SOLOMON'S regiment went out on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad last night.

Col. BROWN'S regiment, with four pieces of Artillery, followed this P. M.

Three companies of Col. TALLMAN'S regiment (reserve guard) went out on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route, and to coöperate with the forces already sent out in that direction.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says, "The steamer *City of Louisiana* arrived this morning with Col. BOERNSTEIN'S Regiment, a batallion of which is now stationed at the Capitol."

Judge MORRISON, State Treasurer, was also aboard as a prisoner, but has been released.

Several tons of sheet lead and a large quantity of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband.

Jeff. Rogers, with $45,000 worth of Treasury warrants, designed to pay the soldiers in the southwest expedition last winter, and the steamer *McDowell*, lying opposite to here, are also in possession of the Federal forces.

PROVISIONS RETURNED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16.

The steamer *Prioress*, from Madison, Indiana, brought down to-day 700 barrels and 300 casks of Bacon, part of which she landed, but subsequently taking all aboard, she returned with her cargo to Madison.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Harper's Ferry has acquired additional historic interest since my last exciting visit several weeks ago, and my curiosity to behold again its now classic scenes underwent a proportionate augmentation. It was stronger even than my appetite for the legislative "feast of reason and flow of——and so-forth," which it has been my professional duty to dish up for the public convenience for the past fortnight, and I went.

The train which bore me from Frederick City to Harper's Ferry this morning, was the first which had passed westward of the Point of Rocks in two weeks, and its passage to the Potomac was attended with something of the triumphal effect which marked the first appearance of the "iron horse" in the same region. At several of the small stations between Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook on the Maryland side of the Potomac, respectable crowds of villagers were assembled, who welcomed with vigorous waving of hats, with broad grins of delight, and with the yet more demonstrative expression of gratification—"loud and enthusiastic cheers," the welcome visitant, and the renewed pleasurable intercourse of which it was the harbinger.

ARRIVAL AT SANDY HOOK.

Debarked at Sandy Hook, within a mile of Harper's Ferry, the eager visitors—comprising several officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a "sensation" reporter, owning no kinship to myself—encountered a huge rustic, from every line of whose broad and sun-burnt face intense gratification pierced singularly forth, and who, after severally shaking hands with the visiting party, under an apparently irrestrainable impulse of neighborly emotion, checked his exuberant laughter sufficient to inform us that he was "just from over thar—it's all right—had me a pris'ner for two days—oh! it's all right—we're alive agin, ain't we? They're gone, sartin sure; I seed the last of 'em off. It's *all* right;" and then, as if apparently overcome by the delightful consciousness that "all was right," relapsed into a hearty fit of laughter, from which he only "switched off" to tender a series of elaborate but hysterical salutations to the popular Master of Transportation, who just then joined the party, accompanied by an assistant bearing a telegraphic instrument. One by one the employés of the Company, who had been detained at this point, gathered around their superior to tender their cordial congratulations at the reopening of communication with Baltimore. Then began a series of questionings touching the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry, the results of which went far to establish the vigilant shrewdness of the commandant at Harper's Ferry, and the limited reliance to be placed, in times so exciting as the present, upon intelligence originating apparently from direct evidence.

The assertion of our exuberant rustic acquaintance, that he had "seed the last of 'em off," confirmed, apparently, by the testimony of an intelligent-looking person, who had crossed the ferry "only half an hour ago," and who declared that he himself had seen the Mississippi and Kentucky Regiments—the rear guard of the Confederate Army—take their departure at 10 o'clock in the morning, (it was now noon,) was most flatly contradicted by two young men, residents of the town, who had but just crossed the river, and who earnestly asserted that not only was there a large force yet posted in the rear of Bolivar, but that a strong detachment was stationed upon an eminence on the Virginia shore, with two pieces of cannon, commanding the road to the bridge, and expressed their fixed belief that if the train should progress beyond the curve, within a fourth of a mile of the river, and within point blank range of this battery, it would certainly be fired upon.

Men were not wanting among the residents of the Hook to declare that they had seen the cannon this morning in the position described, and Mr. SMITH declining, from prudential reasons, to subject the train to even the slightest risk—the "sensation" reporter, and the "other man," now addressing you, first assuring themselves, upon the evidence of a tipsy Irishman, who said there was "wan soldgy there"—that the town had been entirely evacuated by the military—the tipsy Irishman, necessarily seeing double, embarked in a ricketty old batteau, accompanied by a young Baltimorean, whose military appearance, and whose word which he carried in its buckskin case, were suggestive of his ultimate destination, were poled across the now swollen Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEVASTATED TOWN.

The attention of the visitor is, of course, first attracted to the ruins of the noble bridge which lately spanned the river, the destruction of which has been complete, with the important exception of the piers. These rear their heads firmly above the water, apparently uninjured beyond the upper layer of granite, and which appear to have crumbled beneath the intense heat of the flames. The iron or "Winchester span" of the bridge, connecting the covered portion of the structure with the town, has also been left standing. The possession of the piers will render the reconstruction of the bridge of easy accomplishment, though it is doubtful whether the new structure will equal in beauty or grandeur that which was given up to the flames. The work of rebuilding will be commenced on Monday, and will be vigorously urged to a speedy completion.

The piers are supposed, by residents of the town, to have been purposely spared, as there is not the slightest indication of their having been mined or their destruction otherwise attempted. Upon the remaining iron span of the bridge is standing a large six-wheel engine, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, "No. 165," which the Kentuckians attempted to run into the river, but were prevented by Col. STEUART, of Baltimore, it is said.

The Railroad Company has sustained a further serious loss, in the destruction, also, by fire and gunpowder, of the graceful iron tresselling, over which the track was laid from the bridge to the end of the Government works—a distance of about half a-mile. About three hundred feet of this work, extending from the bridge to the water-station, near which Mayor BECKHAM was shot and killed by one of JOHN BROWN'S party, was left untouched, through fear of injuring the Wager House and other private property near it. The telegraph office and the railroad office were also spared through similar motives.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SPARED.

This desire to secure from destruction, or injury, all private property, was earnestly manifested during the conflagration, which commencing with the blowing up of the bridge at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the firing of the Government workshops at the upper end of the yard at 10 o'clock of the same day, raged for thirty hours. Several times, when, after the workshops within the army inclosure had been successively fired, the flames appeared to approach too near a number of dwellings bordering the doomed property, the two little hand-engines which occupied the house rendered memorable by JOHN BROWN—and which, by the way, has also been spared—were brought out, and vigorously worked by soldiers to keep the devouring elements within the limits assigned it by military law. The orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, that the large blacksmith shop nearest the town, and the large storehouse opposite, should be spared, were thus carried out. He had ordered, that the office of the Superintendent, situated just above the engine-house, and noted as the building into which JOHN BROWN was carried wounded, after the capture of his party, should also be spared, but a party of Kentuckians are said to have set fire to it, and occasioned its speedy destruction, together with a number of letters, &c., which were in the one of its rooms used as a military post-office.

The Rifle works, situated in a different part of the town than the Armory; the splendid quarters of the Master Armorer and other citizens, near Bolivar; and Magazine in the same village, were all left untouched; but it was extensively rumored and believed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, that a detachment of troops would return that night to complete the work of destruction.

The light and graceful suspension bridge across the Shenandoah had been entirely covered with tar and other combustibles, as if preliminary to its destruction, but the authorities appear to have subsequently changed their designs, for the single match alone required to consign it to the flames was not applied.

An eye witness of the conflagration describes it to have been terribly grand, presenting alternately the appearance of a vast flaming furnace, and anon, as the flames undulated, like a whirlwind of tempestuous fire.

During the closing scenes of the conflagration, and when it was feared the fire would get beyond control and destroy the town, several thousands of muskets were discharged into the flaming mass, for the purpose, it is said, of scattering the embers, and thus lessening the intensity of the heat. The reports continuing with the incessant tolling of the bell in the tower of the new shop, lent to the proceedings an effect indescribably solemn and thrilling, and which awoke in the breast of my informant an emotion which he could only liken to terror.

DESTRUCTION OF CORN, &C.

Prior to the firing of the tresseling and of the Government buildings, large quantities of corn, rye and oats, which had been collected as horse feed, were emptied from several cars in which they were contained into the river, the object being to obtain the immediate use of the cars for the transportation of more important stores from the town. It was this destruction which gave rise to the report that large quantities of provisions were cast into the river, but I have the authority of an intelligent resident of the town, who witnessed the entire proceeding, for saying, that though provisions of all kinds were abundantly on hand, no portion of it, with the exception of two car-loads of sour bread, was destroyed. On the contrary, two lengthy trains of cars, the first to leave the town on Wednesday night, were entirely appropriated to the conveyance of army stores.

Another gentleman, a citizen of New York, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry for two weeks, in consequence of his inability to produce such vouchers of "soundness" as would entitle him to an exit passport, informed me that some time ago a large quantity of sugar in hogsheads, and coffee from the West, consigned to Baltimore, was seized in transit at the Ferry, with the intention of appropriating it to the use of the troops there. Something about the consignment excited the suspicions of Col. JACKSON, who caused both the coffee and sugar to be analyzed, when, to the horror and indignation of the commandant, it was discovered to be poisoned. They were consequently burnt within the armory inclosure on Tuesday last. This statement is supported by that of a resident of Sandy Hook, an employé on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who adds that on the succeeding morning, Wednesday last, twenty-seven very large sacks of coffee, weighing, he thinks, about 200 pounds each, were brought up by a freight train to Point of Rocks, and brought from thence to Harper's Ferry upon hand cars, propelled by men specially engaged for the service. He states that upon reaching the bridge, the men were requested to wheel their freight over into the town, but this they sturdily refused to do, saying that they were afraid of being pressed into service. The poisoning story is very improbable.

Among the articles of military provender, in the destruction of which the utmost vigilance was exhibited, was whiskey and liquors of all kinds. Scores of barrels of the former were destroyed during the period of the occupancy of the town. The contents of two barrels were emptied into the Potomac as recently as Wednesday last.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of the town was begun late on Wednesday night, when two regiments, who had received orders in the afternoon to hold themselves in readiness, took their departure afoot in the direction of Charlestown. Early the succeeding morning general orders were issued for the entire force to prepare for an immediate departure, and the baggage-wagons, which, to the number of about 500, had been collected from among the farmers of the surrounding country during the previous fortnight, were heavily ladened with army stores camp equipage, &c., and left about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, escorted by two regiments of infantry. One hour later, and the general movement of the troops was commenced; tents were struck, and were placed with all the remaining stores and ammunition in a large number of cars which had been collected for their transportation, and were thus conveyed to Charlestown—as is supposed.

The sick, to the amount of 160, and a regiment of infantry, also left the town by the Winchester Railroad; the remainder pursued their journey afoot. One full regiment of Virginians, numbering, it is estimated, about 1,100 men, took the road to Leesburg, which winds around the mountain, but whether they continued on their march thither, or took the route to Charlestown at the intersection with the former road, could not be ascertained. By midnight on Thursday, the main body of the army, numbering, it is variously estimated, from 14,000 to 17,000 men, had left Harper's Ferry. The rear guard, comprising one regiment of Mississippians and the Kentucky regiment, together with the detachments from several Virginia regiments, remained behind at the encampment on the heights at Bolivar, apparently as much for the purpose of superintending the work of destroying the Government property, as of protecting the rear of the army. About noon on Saturday, these troops, also, retired by way of the Winchester road, and Harper's Ferry was entirely free of military.

The troops are said to be very well armed, a large portion of them with Mississippi and Tennessee rifles, both of which are adapted to the use of the Minié bullet. Previous to leaving on Thursday night, about one hundred flint-lock muskets, belonging to a company from Charlestown, who had been supplied with Minié muskets the day previous, were thrown into the Potomac. A number of them were recovered by citizens on Saturday. Several of those which I saw, and which had been sold at the liberal rate of fifty cents each, were stamped "Harper's Ferry, 1819," and seemed to be in excellent order.

THE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The Maryland Heights were abandoned by the Kentuckians on Wednesday afternoon; a person direct from there, says there is not the slightest evidence of the mountain ever having been fortified with cannon. The reports of the erection of formidable intrenchments upon those heights must, therefore, have been purposely circulated in order to mislead the General Government as to their actual strength.

THE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES, ETC.

The only one of the eminences surrounding the town, upon which seemingly entrenchments had been erected, was a projecting rock on the Virginia shore, where a battery of six field pieces had been placed. A log house was also built on the same mountain, and beside being loop-holed for musketry, was further strengthened by two light mountain howitzers. All of these cannon have been conveyed away, though no one seems to know when or how their removal was commenced and conducted.

The general health of the troops was said to have been good, with the exception of the Alabamians, who suffered much from the measles. About fifty were down at one time with it. The disease rarely terminated fatally, but left behind a peculiar and shrill hoarseness, which continued for weeks after every other trace of sickness had disappeared. It is supposed from this that the disease acted upon the lungs somewhat.

THE RETIRING ARMY.

A telegraph operator, a gentleman of decided Union sentiments, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry several weeks, but had otherwise been treated with courtesy, states that the actual number of troops at this point was 25,000 men. He bases his statement upon the fact—knowledge of which he accidentally obtained—that rations to that amount were issued one day last week.

A gentleman direct from Charlestown, and who reached here a few minutes ago, having ridden the entire distance, reports that the Confederate forces are now encamped on Shirley's Hill, in the vicinity of Charlestown, on which JOHN BROWN was hung. The spot is stated by him to be an admirable one for an encampment, the surrounding country being an almost perfectly level plain, well wooded and watered. As a strategic position, it is said to be very important, being the point at which the roads from Romney, Winchester, Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, Battletown, &c., all intersect. The troops seemed to be engaged in throwing up entrenchments in the direction of Romney, and he expresses the opinion that it is their intention to hold that point until driven from it.

THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The flag of the Southern Confederacy, which at the period of my last visit floated from the flag-staff at Harper's Ferry, has apparently been blown away, two tattered and undistinguishable stripes alone remaining to show that, though it "braved the battle," it had succumbed to "the breeze."

But little injury appears to have been done to the canal. The mass of rock thrown into it at Point of Rocks will doubtless soon be removed, and the locks at Harper's Ferry which were cut away on Thursday morning previous to the firing of the bridge, can be restored without difficulty. Some injury was done the tow path on the Maryland shore, in the vicinity of the Ferry, but that also can be easily and speedily repaired. The piers of the bridges, Point of Rocks, and at Berlin, which were destroyed by the Confederate State troops on Sunday night last, are uninjured; a most fortunate preservation, and one which will render their reconstruction comparatively easy.

The report telegraphed from Hagerstown that Messrs. BELL, BOOSEN and SMITH were hung at this place by the military authorities for attempted desertion, is very generally discredited, both by citizens here and by the acquaintances of the men named, at Sandy Hook.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of June 15, has these paragraphs:

"It cannot but be highly cheering to the friends of the Government to contemplate the result of the recent election in this State. There is certainly a clear majority of 30,000 in favor of the Federal Union, and of Maryland staying in it as she is—true and loyal as when she first joined the Confederacy. In the Districts where there was a contest—the First Third and Sixth—the triumph is complete, and if a straight out Secessionist had been the opponent instead of what are called Peace-Union men, the route would have been overwhelming. We do not consider the election of Mr. MAY, in the Fourth District, a Union defeat. Mr. MAY is a good Union man, and will so prove himself, as we have good reason to know.

"We learn, from good authority, that the Legislature intends to remain in alternate session until the 1st of January next. They will take a recess every four weeks, but intend to charge $4 a day from the 24th of April until the 1st of January, and pay all the officers of the body in the same way. This is secession diplomacy with a vengeance."

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—COL. J. H. H. WARD.

Yesterday was a busy day at the encampment at East New-York, in consequence of orders having been received for the regiment to march forward to Washington to-day. The cheerful countenances of the men, and their active movements, evinced the gratification produced at the prospect of soon meeting with the enemies of the country, and at the same time exhibiting their loyalty and patriotism. Since being quartered at East New York they have been sadly neglected by the Union Defence Committee, many of them being for a long time unprovided with shoes, and a far greater number destitute of absolutely essential articles of clothing. The officers of the regiment have expended from their own private purses no less a sum than $5,000, and justly claim this amount at the hands of the Committee. It was only a few days ago that they commenced receiving their tents, the last of which did not arrive on the ground till Saturday of the preceding week. They are now in possession of one hundred small tents and fifteen large ones. All the equipments arrived yesterday, and if the arms are received this morning, as it was expected they would be, nothing will prevent them from leaving to-day. Six P. M. is the hour appointed for departure, and each man is to be supplied with ten days' rations, which will enable them to proceed beyond Washington without any unnecessary delay at that point. The whole force consists of about 800 men, all of whom are well and hearty, with the exception of Lieut. ROBERTS, of Company B, who is suffering from ill health, occasioned by exposure during the Mexican campaigns, and who, on this account will probably be furloughed for a few weeks. The Paymaster will, to-day, disburse the amounts due the soldiers, he having visited the authorities at Albany, yesterday, for the purpose of securing the requisite funds. The regiment may well boast of being excellently officered, for it must be remembered that several of the officers held high positions and achieved signal honors in the Mexican war. The following is a complete list of the officers: Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieutenant-Colonel, Addison Farnsworth; Major, Stephen Griswold; Adjutant, W. A. Herring, Quartermaster, C. J. Murphy; Paymaster, Thomas Picton. *Non commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-Major, Wright Banks; Drum-Major, Michael McCarthy; Fife-Major, Daniel E. Tyler. Co. A—Captain, Daniel E. Gavitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn. Co. B—Captain, Eugene McGrath. First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, S. Watson. Co. C—Captain, Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk. Co. D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H Lewis. Co. E—Captain, Oliver C. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Clarke. Co. F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Shipman. Co. G—Captain, George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamlin. Co. H—Captain, William H. Baird; First Lieutenant, —— Byrne; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. I—Captain, Calvin S. Dewitt; First Lieutenant, Chas. E. Bar our; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Ferrill; Co. K—Captain, Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, William H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. H. Livingston.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday afternoon, ABRAHAM WOLF, a member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, was dangerously injured in consequence of falling beneath the wheels of a Third-avenue car, from the front platform of which he had jumped. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.... A lad, 6 years of age, named CLEMENT A. JENNINGS, was shot in the neck on Sunday afternoon by CARL HOWEDE, another member of the Twenty ninth Regiment, who was firing at a mark in Ninety-sixth-street, near Broadway. The wound, fortunately, was not severe. HOWEDE was taken into custody and held by Justice BROWNELL, pending an investigation.... One of the soldiers of DeKalb Regiment, JAMES CASEY by name, while intoxicated on Sunday night, fell down stairs at No. 446 Eighth-avenue. He was badly injured and the Police took him to Bellevue Hospital.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:

Scharfenberg & Luis	$100
Munn & Co. *Scientific American*	250
Mrs. Mears Burkhardt	350
Matthew Callaghan	20
Edward N. Kent	100
Ninth Regiment, through Isaac N. Phelps	250
Joseph Durbrow	50

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine street, Room No. 8. A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

Col. BYRON'S Mounted Rifle corps is sadly in want of subscriptions, to aid in the outfit for immediate field-service of this regiment. The following gentlemen have consented to receive subscriptions: M. W. Cooper, of Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Park-place; T. H. Lamport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A. Bowen, Nos 320 and 322 Broadway; and Charles Gould, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-street.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The *Vanderbilt* has gone to sea, leaving some sixty of the regiment behind, including Capt. WHITING, who has been detailed to look after the "reserve corps," Lieut. LATHAM, of Company A, First Lieut. Company B, and some twelve pieces of music. The Adjutant was sent ashore to look up the music, and was also left behind. All those who are still here are ordered to report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets. They will probably be sent forward on Wednesday or Thursday. About thirty or forty of the men are now on Governor's Island, waiting to be sent on to join their regiment. The subjoined orders have been promulgated:

STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, June 16, 1861.

Capt. A. T. WHITING is hereby detailed for special duty, in charge of the reserve corps of my regiment, and to report at the earliest moment to me. By order,

WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding Sixth Regiment N. Y. V.

In pursuance of the above order, all members of the above regiment remaining behind, will report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for orders of embarkation to join their regiment. By order,

A. T. WHITING, Captain Commanding.

THE PAYMASTER'S OFFICE

Yesterday was a busy day at this office, the Paymaster and his aids being engaged in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Only one regiment was paid off the Twenty-third, Col. Hoofman, quartered at Elmira. The amount was about $5 000.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—TWO MORE REGIMENTS TO BE EQUIPPED.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., ordering the following regiments to be equipped: Col. PHELPS' Twenty-second Regiment, now stationed at Troy, and Col. MCCUNN'S Thirty-seventh Regiment, encamped on the Battery.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, Col. CHAS H. INNES, quartered in the sugar refinery corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, are in a state of great destitution, and are really suffering for want of clean and suitable underclothing, stockings, &c. Some of the members have not had a change for six weeks. They are ordered to report for active service in a few days, and Col. INNES desires to have his men decently clad when they are mustered into the United States service. This Regiment was accepted by the State some time since, but owing to the unfortunate conflict of authority between the State and Federal Governments, which has caused so much trouble to each regiment that has been raised here, they have been detained for over two months, during which time many of the men, becoming dissatisfied at the delay, left and joined other regiments and those who remained have exhausted all their little means in their necessary expenses. The officers have been untiring in their efforts to keep their men together, and preserve the *esprit du corps* of the Regiment, and, under the many difficulties and obstacles they have had to encounter, it is truly surprising to see with what soldierly deportment they bear their trials. Contributions of shirts, drawers and stockings are earnestly solicited from our generous public and it is hoped they will respond liberally towards relieving their necessities. Any persons who have materials, garments or money to give, will oblige by sending to Mr. BENJ. A. KISSAM, No. 108 West Twelfth-street near Sixth-avenue, who is authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, several Companies of the Old Continentals paraded in honor of the day.

CITY MORTALITY.

The City Inspector reports that the number of deaths last week was 387, being an increase of 12 on the previous week, and an increase of 27 on the corresponding week of last year. Of these 159 were adults, 228 children. Those who met their death from acute disease number 206; from chronic disease 142; from external causes, &c, 39.

ARRIVAL OF TWO REGIMENTS.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, will arrive here this morning and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, at 9 A. M. After having a flag presented to them on Washington Parade Ground, they will march down Broadway and take the cars for Washington.

Col JACKSON'S Regiment from Albany will also arrive here to-day. After partaking of some refreshments, it will also start for the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. E. SMITH, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has just returned from Washington with orders from head-quarters to form the Tenth Company, to be attached to his regiment, to consist of not less than "one hundred" men. There are already on the roll "twenty-five" names, some of whom were former members of the Seventh Regiment. Lieut. SMITH proposes to return to the seat of war the last of this week, or as soon as the ranks are filled up, and will take with him fifty additional men to fill vacancies. None taken unless partially equipped and acquainted with military duties Those desirous of joining this corps, will report at the Armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., of each day.

A NEW REGIMENT PROPOSED.

We understand a new regiment is projected, all the field officers of which are to be graduates of West Point, the whole staff and all the line officers are to be old members of the New-York Seventh. The non-commissioned officers are to be fully competent, well drilled men at the time of enrollment. Rank and file will be selected with special reference to intelligence and good physique. This material from first to last not only exists, but is ready for action if it can be properly united, for which object the plan is thus submitted, with a request that all West Point graduates, not now in the United States service, willing to act as field officers, in case the regiment should be formed on the above basis, and all old members of the Seventh, New-York, who wish positions in the staff and line, will address immediately S. M. KELLINGER, Esq., Box No. 4 750, New-York Post-office, in order that a meeting for conference may be arranged at an early period. If this project meets with a proper response from those who are proposed as its officers, it will lead to the formation of one of the best regiments in the field.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last evening, Alderman VAN BRUNT, of the Eighth Ward, offered a resolution to pay all the bills necessarily incurred by the officers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, previous to their departure for the seat of war. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee of five, to investigate and report.

Nine hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase India-rubber blankets for the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The War Commission was authorized to make the purchase and forward to the Regiment in Virginia.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is now full, and will be mustered into the service on Wednesday. The Second Regiment, Scott Life Guard, Col. WARD, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war to-day.

WM. HOLT, a resident of this city, returned from Virginia on Sunday last. He went South for his health, but was compelled to agree to enlist in the rebel service. He got out of Virginia by means of a forged pass.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 27 West Thirteenth-street, upon the body of JULIA BULGER, who was murdered by her husband, EDWARD BULGER, on Saturday night. None of the witnesses were present when the violence was done, but all heard the outcry of the deceased for help. She was found upon the floor when the police entered the apartment, with her head, face and eyes badly cut and bruised, and a deep gash across her forehead. Officer BOYD was the first to reach the house, and both he and another person whom he had summoned to assist him were assaulted by BULGER when they attempted to enter the room. CHRISTOPHER SILK and GEORGE MARSHALL testified to having heard deceased call 'Watch,' and say to her husband, "ED., don't strike me." Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., Deputy Coroner, was of opinion that the decease of Mrs. BULGER had resulted soon after the injuries, which were of an extraordinarily violent character, had been inflicted. A verdict was rendered that deceased "came to her death by rupture of the liver and other injuries received at the hands of her husband, EDWARD BULGER." The prisoner stated that he was an Irishman, forty years of age, and a carman by occupation With reference to the charge, he said that deceased had struck him first, and for the past two years she had been a worthless character. He was committed.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a man named JAMES CARROLL was arrested for willfully setting fire to a bed and bedclothes in the house No. 67 Leonard-st., occupied by WILLIAM CABEL. Mr. CABEL discovered the fire before it had attained headway, and extinguished it with the help of the police. At sight of the officers, CARROLL attempted to escape by jumping out of a window, but Policeman FILES intercepted him. He was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, who held him for trial in $500 bail. The prisoner stated that he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, was employed as a waiter at the Astor House, and with reference to the charge was not guilty.

ROBBERY BY A FRIEND.—On Sunday afternoon a young man named WM. CAMPBELL, on a visit to this City from Troy, called upon one of his friends, Mr. W. J. LEE, of No. 16 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. After some time had been passed in conversation, Mr. LEE announced his intention of taking a nap, leaving CAMPBELL to amuse himself with the Sunday papers. On awaking Mr. LEE found that his visitor had made a hasty exit, taking with him $47 which lay in his trunk. He pursued the young man to this City, where he was found after a long search. None of the money was recovered, and the prisoner denied having taken it. Nevertheless, he was held for examination.

HIGHWAYMEN.—Late on Sunday night, Mr JOHN ABRAM, of the steamer *Elm City*, lying at Peck slip, was waylaid by highwaymen at the corner of Dover and Water streets, and robbed of $60 in gold coin. They immediately fled, but Mr. ABRAM pursued them, giving an alarm, which led to their arrest by Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners are both young men, named JOHN TULLY and LAWRENCE MADDEN. Justice KELLY committed them.

AN INOPPORTUNE EXIT.—Early yesterday morning as Officer RINN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was passing an unoccupied building at No 123 West Twenty-third street, a man came out bearing a box of carpenter's tools. RINN arrested him, and found that he had broken into the place and robbed it. The name of the prisoner is JOHN CONNOLLY. He was committed. The tools belonged to ISAAC E. REMSEN, one of the persons engaged in repairing the building.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE NORTH STAR.—In the case of GEORGE CHARLES SEYMOUR, charged with the murder of EDWARD JOHNSON on board the *North Star*, on a recent trip to Aspinwall, the prisoner's counsel yesterday waived an examination before the United States Commissioners, and the case will be tried before the United States District Court on Thursday.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.—On the representation of the Assistant District-Attorney, ETHAN ALLEN, that the United States Grand Jury were without a foreman, in consequence of the illness of CHARLES H. GOULD, the Jury were summoned into Court yesterday, when Judge BETTS appointed JOHN H BROWN foreman in lieu of Mr. GOULD.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.—The examination of the mates of the slave bark, who arrived here on Saturday, will commence to-day, before one of the United States Commissioners. The trial of Capt. Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, seized by the United States ship *Mohican*, some months since, will also commence to-day in the United States Circuit Court.

A TROPHY ON EXHIBITION.—A pair of gold epaulettes are in possession of Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Ward Police, which were sent him by Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves. A note accompanied the gift, stating that the epaulettes had been taken from a captain in the rebel army, who was made prisoner near Alexandria, Va.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—A man about 40 years of age, whose identity has not been established, was found drowned yesterday, at the foot of Clarkson-street. Deceased was stoutly framed, had red whiskers and wore the dress of a longshoreman or laborer. An inquest was held upon the body.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL CHARLES, a child two years of age, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling out of a fifth-story window at No. 29 Roosevelt-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest which resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

Board of Aldermen.

SALARIES OF THE CITY EMPLOYES IN THE ARMY TO BE CUT OFF—OFFICIAL PATRONAGE OF NEWSPAPERS—RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE TO BE OPENED.

At the regular meeting of this Board last evening, the resolution previously passed by both boards, and sanctioned by the Mayor, continuing the salaries of the employes of the City Government during their absence in the army, was rescinded. The petition of the Gulick Volunteers for the use of Jefferson Market drill room two evenings in the week was granted. In answer to a resolution of the Board, the Comptroller sent in a communication, giving the amounts paid the various City newspapers for publishing the Common Council proceedings, and for advertising during the year 1860. The total amount paid to all the papers is given at $90 671 23; of which the *Daily News* got $19 834 12; the *Express*, $13 023 05; the *Transcript*, $9,212 22; the *Commercial Advertiser*, $8 541 75; the *Day Book*, $5 818 71; and the other papers smaller sums from $4,000 down to $167 30. The Board concurred in the resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, passed at the last meeting of the Councilmen. The Committee on National Affairs reported in favor of paying $893 23, expenses incurred in the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH. The Board concurred in the resolution of the Councilmen dispensing with the *Daily News* as a Corporation paper, by a vote of 8 to 4. An ordinance was adopted making the West Washington Market one of the public markets of the City, the same having been purchased from the State. The Law Committee presented a report relative to the Hackley Street-cleaning Contract censuring the City Inspector and Comptroller for certifying to and paying the bills of Hackley, without being satisfied that he had faithfully fulfilled his contract, and requesting the Corporation Counsel, in case said contract is not fulfilled, to initiate proceedings to set it aside. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to open Mount Morris Square. The Board then adjourned to Friday evening.

New-Jersey.

DISTURBANCES AMONGST SOLDIERS.—On Sunday forenoon, a difficulty arose between the members of Company A and Company C, Anderson's Zouaves, quartered at the Newark Bay House, which terminated in a general fight. Revolvers and knives were finally drawn, and a serious termination seemed inevitable; but by the prompt and energetic interference of the officers, the disturbance was quelled without any person having been seriously injured.

HOMICIDE AT WEEHAWKEN.—On Sunday afternoon, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon in Guttenberg, Weehawken township, between two men. During the *mêlée* one of the men received a kick in the abdomen, from the injury of which he died during the night. The man that inflicted the injury made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The names of the parties could not be ascertained.

THE HOBOKEN RELIEF FUND.—A concert and ball, in aid of the families of soldiers who have gone to the war from Hoboken, was given at Otto Cottage Garden last night. The attendance was very large, and a considerable sum was realized.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—JOSEPH STEVENSON, who was arrested in Hoboken last week for shooting his father, either by accident or design, was on Saturday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, by Judge OGDEN.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders have tendered the ladies of Hudson County the use of the Grand Jury room in the Court-house, for the purpose of preparing articles of clothing for the volunteers in the army.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, occurs on Thursday, June 27.

The annual meeting of the House of Convocation takes place on Wednesday the 26th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales this morning of 6,000 bushels extra Milwaukee Club, at 90c. CORN dull; sales 6 200 bushels at 32c. OATS in good demand; sales 52 000 bushels at 20c.@22½c. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 160 000 bushels Wheat; 40 000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Oats. *Exports* 4,000 bbls. Flour; 313 000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 18,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Rye. *Saturday's Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour; 600,000 bushels Wheat; 170,000 bushels Corn; 23,000 bushels Oats. *Saturday's Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 121,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats; 18,000 bushels Barley; 700 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 17.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7. WHEAT dull, with fair receipts; Red, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE steady, at 64c. CORN unsettled and lower; sales 8,500 bush. Yellow, 50c. COFFEE—Sales 500 bags Laguayra, at 13c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY steady, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 17.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Pitman, Miss Pitman, Miss Lizzie Pitman, Mr. John Pitman, Miss McKellogg, Miss Lapsley, Miss Cushing, Miss Moreland, Miss Mary Moreland, Tom J. Nichols and lady, Mr. B Conant and lady, Miss Reid, Miss Abbe Owen, Mrs. McPhail, D Blanchard, Wm. A. Owensbery, L. A. Blanchard, H J Fiele, Josiah Billings, Wm Fielding, Prof. Whitworth, Capt. Buchan, Col. De Alma, Dominica Voseed, Mr. A. Lilarman, W. Hayes, W. Foyer, Howard Sears, W. Spalding, R. Crozier and lady, Mr. Gatling and lady, Mrs. Outram and 2 children, Mrs. S. Nathlin and 2 children, W. H. Smith and lady, Master Willy Smith, Andrew Smith, Maria Smith and nurse, J. L. Bishop, Mr. Mengiweather, Wm. Wild, Jr., Mr. Toosey, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Lichtenberg, Mr. A. Diflot, Mr. Valliant, Mr. Ganat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets... 12 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 09 | Gov. Island . 3 58 | Hell Gate... 5 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Stars and Stripes, Dill Fort Monroe.

Ship Nonpareil, Green, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Mayflower, Duell, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Celia, (Br.) Dalby, St. Thomas, W. I., Hamilton Bros.; Caricola, Hopkins, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; John, (Russ.) Boos, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arethusa, Seely, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Kate Lincoln, Hughes, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Librano, Stoparich, Cork, Helmbke & Tetus; Atlanta, Borstman, Bremen, Henning & Gosling; Geo. Thomas, Lewis, Tortugas, Benner & Deake.

Brigs W. Mason, Gardner, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; R. Reed, Willingal, St. John, N B., P. I. Nevins & Son; M. Ridley, Brown, Harbor Grace, Siffken, Ironsides & Co; Emiston Brothers, Phillips, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; T. M. Mayhew, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; C. C. Billings, Coit, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Ada, Green, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners W. A. Crocker, Endicott, Newburyport, Baker & Dayton; L. A. May, Baker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Sloop Editor, Case, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool June 5 and Queenstown 6th, at 5 P. M. with mdse. and 273 passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 8½ A. M. Was off Cape Race on the night of the 12th in a dense fog; could not land the news. Between lat. 49 06, lon. 44 35, and lat. 47 05 lon. 49 19, passed several large icebergs, some of them over 350 feet high. June 6 off the Old Head of Kinsale passed steamship Kangaroo, bound E.

Steamship Peerless, Wright, Toronto, C. W., via Quebec and Long Island Sound 7 ds., in ballast to master. Was formerly a British vessel.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Virginia, (Br., of Barbadoes,) Hill, Barbadoes 7th inst. with molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Bark Hamilton, (of Philadelphia,) Jarwan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark S. D. Ryerson, (Br.,) Crosby, Boston 6 ds., in ballast. Will load for London.

Barkantine Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Hallie Jackson, (of Savannah,) a prize to the Blockading Squadron stationed off Savannah. She is in charge of Lieut. Bryant and a prize crew from the Minnesota.

Brig Vertunno, (Ital.) Gamberdella, Newcastle 47 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Elijah B., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Jackson, Teneriffe 36 ds., with barilla to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester 12 ds. with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Peru, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Hillsboro 12 ds., with plaster for Rondout.

Brig Denmark, Staples, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig William Morton, Gardner, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Brig Marcus, Crockett, Middletown, Conn., 2 ds.

Schr N. B. Ball, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Taylor, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Ellen, (of Sandwich, Mass.,) Packard, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr Eclipse, (Br.,) Connaughton, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr Robert H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to R. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Mechanic, Murch, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. P. Butler & Co.

Schr Panorama, (Port.,) Tinco, Jr., St. Ubes 50 ds., with salt to T. R. De Santos.

Schr Leon, (Br.,) Coleman, Eluthera 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Sea Bird, McCaleb, Calais, with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Alexander Henderson, Gail, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Providence 3 ds., with corn.

Schr Lilly, (Br.,) Purdy, Yarmouth, N. S., 15 ds., with wood.

Schr Madagascar, Lord, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr W. W. Brainerd, Bowditch, Rondout, with coal for Pawtucket.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Hodgdon, Rondout, with coal for Pawtucket.

Schr. Republic, Soule, Albany, with mdse. for New-Bedford.

Schr. Copia, West, New Bedford, with mdse. for Albany.

Schr. Dr. Rogers, Higgins, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Vandalia, Allen, Harrington 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Edward Slade, Baylis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Jackson, Rockland 7 ds., lime.

Schr. Martin, Goldwaith, Saco 7 ds., with heading.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Providence 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Johnson, New Haven, in ballast.

Schr. E. Hodgkiss, Starves, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany for Hartford.

Schr. Granville, Morton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Oregon, Graves, Rockland 8 ds., with lime.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Smith, Providence in ballast.

Schr. Gazette, Bolt, Albany for Boston.

Schr. David Potter, Sears, Dennis 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Cinderella, Nickerson, Dennis 3 ds., fish.

Schr. Florence, Smith, New London 2 ds.

Schr. Kossuth, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Sloop Henry Clay, Delano, Connecticut River.

BELOW—An Austrian brig.

WIND—Sunset, S S. E, light.

Sailed.

June 16—Ships Elise and Mathilde, (Brem.,) Bremen; Riga, Rotterdam. Barks Octavia, Bremen; Nicolina, (Swed.,) and Indian Chief, Queenstown; Excelsior, (Br.,) Gloucester. Brig Sitka, Marseilles. Schooners R. C. A. Ward, Baltimore; J. W. Rumsey, Alexandria.

June 17—Ships Modern Times, and Sea Flower, for Glasgow.

Spoken, &c.

Bella Peck—Schr., of New London, for Baracoa, June 5, Cape Engano bearing S 50 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, June 4, brig Julia, from Baltimore just arr. Brig J. Stevens sld. 3d, for St. Vincent, to load for New-York.

At Maracaibo, May 29, bark Clara R. Sutil, Scardella, for New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN desires board for his family. The family consisting of himself, wife, child three years old, baby and nurse. With them will go another family, consisting of a lady, a child aged five years and a nurse. Parties having first-class accommodations will please address MR. HOWARD, care of *New-York Times*.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 17.

As a part of Col. KALLMAN'S Regiment (reserve corps) were returning from the North Missouri Railroad about 11 o'clock this A. M., when opposite the Recorder's Court room on Seventh-street, between Olive and Locust streets, a company near the rear of the column, suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, and mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol-shot was fired from a window of the house corner Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk, and in the windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Police Officer PRATT was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes.

Deputy Marshal FRANGO received three balls in his legs and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not ascertained. The window just behind the Recorder's desk, was riddled with bullets. The broken glass scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the Health Office, where a thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when the particulars will be given.

The Federal force now engaged in the interior of the State consists of upwards of 10,000 men, 2,500 of whom are stationed at Hermans and Jefferson City, 3,200 at Rola, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, 2,500 at St. Josephs and along the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad, 1,000 on the North Missouri Railroad, and 1,000 at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this, a force of 2,500 remains in St. Louis, which could be increased to 7,000 in a few hours by accessions from the neighborhood camps in Illinois.

These troops hold the entire portion of the State north of the Missouri River; the southeast quarter, lying on the Mississippi and a line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal, St. Josephs and Bird's Point, as a basis of operations, with the river and roads as a means of transportation.

Nothing is known of the movements of the troops above Jefferson City.

The Warsaw *Democrat* says Judge JOHNSON will not take his seat in the Senate in July, and also states that Senator POLK will not take his seat.

It is impossible to arrive at any truth relative to the cause of firing upon the citizens to-day by the volunteer troops. There are score of statements of eye-witnesses. It is said that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court room, and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that there were no pistols fired from any quarter, that the first and only shot before the general firing, was an accidental discharge of a rifle in the ranks. The wound of Capt. REISCHE, however, is of such a character as to induce the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering his coat, just back of the point of the left shoulder, tearing the skin across the spine, and passing out of the right shoulder blade. Two or three members of the same company said he was wounded by a buck-shot.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when it is to be hoped the facts will be learned.

The following are additional names of those killed: JABEZ FERRIS, CURRAN TRACY, LUICI CELLA, and a man named BURNS, of Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstrations of any character having been made.

PROCLAMATION OF COL. BOERNSTEIN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, June 17.

The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAPITAL,
JEFFERSON CITY, June 17, 1861.

To the citizens of Cole County and the adjoining Counties of Missouri:

CITIZENS: I have been appointed to the Commanding General Commander of this place, with the view to extend my authority over Cole and the adjacent counties, in order to preserve the peace and tranquillity of all citizens, and to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of the Government and of the Union, the enforcement of the constitutional laws of the country.

By the precipitate flight of GOV. C. F. JACKSON and others, you have been left without State authority, and without a Government. This state of things would have produced lawlessness and anarchy, and all their consequent evils. It has then been deemed necessary to supply this lack by appointing a commander of this place, having the surveillance over the city and its vicinity.

I therefore call upon the city authorities as well as the authorities of this county, to continue the legal exercise of their official duties, and I will be always ready to lend them my assistance for the enforcement of the Constitutional laws of the country. I do not wish to interfere with their official business, neither do I intend to meddle with the private business of the citizens.

Your personal safety will be protected and your property will be respected. Slave property will not be interfered with by any part of my command, nor will slaves be allowed to enter my lines without written authority from their masters.

And, notwithstanding we are in times of war, I shall endeavor to execute my instructions with moderation and forbearance, and at the same time shall not suffer the least attempt to destroy the Union and its Government by the performance of any unlawful act. I shall prosecute and deliver up to the proper authorities all traitors, and their accomplices, aiders and abetters. I call upon all friends of the Union, and upon all good citizens, to form themselves in companies of Home Guards, for the protection of the Union, to arm themselves and to drill.

I will be very glad to have them as far as possible instructed by my officers, and to contribute with all my power to their military education. Every citizen who has business with the commander of the place, or intends to bring some complaint before him, will have free access to my Head-quarters from 10 to 12 o'clock.

All my soldiers will observe the strictest discipline, and I hope that the support of all good citizens will enable me to keep this city and vicinity in perfect peace and order, and to keep far from them the terrors and devastation of the war.

(Signed.) HENRY BOERNSTEIN,
Col. Commanding Second Reg't Mo. Volunteers.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 17.

One regiment of United States Volunteers, probably the Rhode Island, is expected here at daybreak to-morrow. They left Hagerstown last night, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon were at Middletown, eight miles distant from here, where they will encamp for to-night, and resuming their march at dawn, arrive here shortly after daybreak. Their destination is unknown. It was rumored at Hagerstown yesterday that they would proceed to Cumberland, and it is thought probable that they will take the cars at Monocacy station, and proceed to Cumberland *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The fact that no provision had yesterday been made for their conveyance across the Potomac, and the scarcity of boats at this point renders this supposition very doubtful. Their expected arrival creates much excitement, though not of any unfriendly character.

The regiment, I learn from high authority, were upon the point of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, yesterday, when orders were received which led to a diversion from that line of advance, and their subsequent march in this direction.

Maj.-Gen. PATTERSON'S forces are encamped at Hagerstown and Frankstown, three miles distant, and at several intervening points.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry has, it is reported, led to a sudden change in the line of march of this column. A portion of it only had forded the Potomac, when the marching orders of the force were countermanded, and they returned to camp. A large number of wagons were hurriedly collected from the farmers in that vicinity during Saturday night and Sunday, and a messenger who left there this morning states that he saw indications about the camp of an early departure. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment reached there this morning.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

The correspondent at Frederick is evidently mistaken about the movement of the Rhode Island Regiment. They are to return to Washington. Cars have gone up from here for that purpose.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM GRAFTON, VA.

GRAFTON, Monday, June 17.

A report reached Cumberland yesterday that the rebel forces were marching from Romney to attack the Federal troops and burn the city, causing intense excitement.

They have not made their appearance up to this time.

A letter received at Cumberland states that the telegraph wires and rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Martinsburgh to Harper's Ferry have been carried away by the rebels.

The letter also states that the delegates to the Wheeling Convention from Berkley and Jefferson Counties, are imprisoned at Charlestown, Va.

It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point.

Recruits from the surrounding counties are largely increasing.

GOV. HICKS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 17.

Gov. HICKS sent a sharp message to the Legislature to-day, in reply to an order of the House appointing a Committee to examine the Executive records, and call for such persons and papers as they may deem proper, to enable them to ascertain and report to the House, without delay, the precise character of the relations established by the Executive of this State with the Federal Government since the commencement of the existing national troubles. The Governor says:

"I have heretofore had the honor to inform you, in response to an order, that I have furnished your honorable body with copies of all correspondence between myself and officers of the General Government, which I deemed it necessary to lay before you. In making that response officially and in good faith, it did not occur to me that my veracity would be impugned by a coordinate branch of the State Government, with which I have earnestly endeavored to maintain harmonious relations.

I have patiently forborne to remonstrate against the bitterly malignant spirit evinced against me personally, by a majority of your body.

It is a matter of no consequence whatever to me, what your opinion of me may be, but when your official acts reflect upon the dignity of the office which I hold, I feel it to be my duty to protest against them in such a case of forbearance on my part, it is not only a virtue, but it is a tacit dereliction of my duty.

I have furnished you with all the correspondence I have had with the officers of the General Government. I have omitted nothing having the slightest public importance, and am thoroughly convinced that your body is fully aware of the fact that I have kept back nothing having the least bearing upon the relations between the General Government and the Executive of Maryland."

In conclusion, the Governor tenders the Committee every facility, and says:

"An official examination by my enemies of the Executive records will prove the utter falsity of many malignant charges brought against me by partisans. In thus rendering facilities to your Committee, however, I respectfully but firmly demand that that Committee shall fully and effectually discharge the duty imposed upon it, whereby the people of the State will become convinced that, although originating in partisan feeling, and in an effort to offer an indignity to me, your order could elicit nothing in the premises not already freely laid before the public."

CONTRACTS FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ALBANY, Monday, June 17.

The contracts for military equipments have been awarded to Messrs. SPROULS, MEEKER & Co., No. 27 Chambers-streets, and PADDIE & MORRISON, No. 77 Chambers-street, and others.

ANOTHER PRIZE IN PORT.

Brig *Hallie Jackson*, of Savannah, a prize to the Blockading Squadron stationed off Savannah, has just arrived at this port. She is in charge of Lieut. BRYANT, with a prize crew from the *Minnesota*. Mr. GREEN, master, from the same ship, and Mr. BOWEN, Midshipman from the *Union*, also came in the brig. The H. J. sailed from Matanzas with a cargo of molasses for Savannah, where she is owned, and was captured by the United States steamer *Union* off the Coast of Georgia, after a chase of five hours, in which the speed of the steamer was severely tried. On board the brig was found a flag of the Southern Confederacy, which it is said was displayed at Matanzas. It was found secreted on board, although the Captain strenuously denied having such an article. She sailed from the anchorage off Savannah June 11, at which time the *Minnesota* and *Union* were on that station the former to sail in a day or two for Hampton Roads. The *Wabash* and *Flag* were off Charleston. Part of the crew and Capt. JOHN BYERS are on board the *Minnesota*.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

THE ATLANTIC AND BALTIC TO BE CHANGED INTO GUN-BOATS—ARRIVAL OF THE PEERLESS.

The steamships *Atlantic* and *Baltic* lying at the foot of Canal-street, are now coaled and will, in a day or two, proceed to the Navy-yard, where they will be changed into gun boats. The steamships *Florida* and *Augusta* are also coaled, fires banked, and are ready at any moment to transport troops. The steamer *Peerless*, which arrived yesterday from Toronto, was formerly a British vessel, and is now under American colors, is 500 tons burden, six years old, has a trunk engine, cylinder 57 inches, and six feet stroke, and was built on the Clyde.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, 26 hours from Old Point Comfort,—having landed at Fortress Monroe the Twentieth Regiment, Col. WEBER, all well—reached this port last evening. The *Alabama* brings home the body of WM. C. CADY, Company F, Capt. HURLBUT, Col. TOWNSEND'S Regiment, who was killed at Great Bethel. Sergeant J. W. HOES, of the same company, has charge of the body.

Maj. BURTNETT, by order of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, arrived in the *Alabama*, for the purpose of recruiting 250 men for the coast guard, late Naval Brigade. They are to be sailors of the minimum height, five feet four inches. Five hundred have already been mustered into the service. Gen. BUTLER also detailed Dr. HOLMES, of the Massachusetts Third, to inspect them. Both of the above officers are to report to Capt. T. BAILEY MYERS, who will muster the men into the service, before proceeding to Fortress Monroe.

Thirty of the Naval Brigade returned in the *Alabama*, who were rejected by the examining Surgeon.

A VISIT TO HARPER'S FERRY.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, June 15, 1861.

Harper's Ferry has acquired additional historic interest since my last exciting visit several weeks ago, and my curiosity to behold again its now classic scenes underwent a proportionate augmentation. It was stronger even than my appetite for the legislative "feast of reason and flow of —— and so-forth," which it has been my professional duty to dish up for the public convenience for the past fortnight, and I went.

The train which bore me from Frederick City to Harper's Ferry this morning, was the first which had passed westward of the Point of Rocks in two weeks, and its passage to the Potomac was attended with something of the triumphal effect which marked the first appearance of the "iron horse" in the same region. At several of the small stations between Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook on the Maryland side of the Potomac, respectable crowds of villagers were assembled, who welcomed with vigorous waving of hats, with broad grins of delight, and with the yet more demonstrative expression of gratification—"loud and enthusiastic cheers," the welcome visitant, and the renewed pleasurable intercourse of which it was the harbinger.

ARRIVAL AT SANDY HOOK.

Debarked at Sandy Hook, within a mile of Harper's Ferry, the eager visitors—comprising several officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a "sensation" reporter, owning no kinship to myself—encountered a huge rustic, from every line of whose broad and sun-burnt face intense gratification pierced singularly forth, and who, after severally shaking hands with the visiting party, under an apparently irrestrainable impulse of neighborly emotion, checked his exuberant laughter sufficient to inform us that he was "jist from over thar—it's all right—had me a pris'ner for two days—oh! it's all right—we're alive agin, ain't we? They're gone, sartin sure; I seed the last of 'em off. It's *all* right;" and then, as if apparently overcome by the delightful consciousness that "all was right," relapsed into a hearty fit of laughter, from which he only "switched off" to tender a series of elaborate but hysterical salutations to the popular Master of Transportation, who just then joined the party, accompanied by an assistant bearing a telegraphic instrument. One by one the employes of the Company, who had been detained at this point, gathered around their superior to tender their cordial congratulations at the reopening of communication with Baltimore. Then began a series of questionings touching the position of affairs at Harper's Ferry, the results of which went far to establish the vigilant shrewdness of the commandant at Harper's Ferry, and the limited reliance to be placed, in times so exciting as the present, upon intelligence originating apparently from direct evidence.

The assertion of our exuberant rustic acquaintance, that he had "seed the last of 'em off," confirmed, apparently, by the testimony of an intelligent-looking person, who had crossed the ferry "only half an hour ago," and who declared that he himself had seen the Mississippi and Kentucky Regiments—the rear guard of the Confederate Army—take their departure at 10 o'clock in the morning, (it was now noon,) was most flatly contradicted by two young men, residents of the town, who had but just crossed the river, and who earnestly asserted that not only was there a large force yet posted in the rear of Bolivar, but that a strong detachment was stationed upon an eminence on the Virginia shore, with two pieces of cannon, commanding the road to the bridge, and expressed their fixed belief that if the train should progress beyond the curve, within a fourth of a mile of the river, and within point blank range of this battery, it would certainly be fired upon.

Men were not wanting among the residents of the Hook to declare that they had seen the cannon this morning in the position described, and Mr. SMITH declining, from prudential reasons, to subject the train to even the slightest risk—the "sensation" reporter, and the "other man," now addressing you, first assuring themselves, upon the evidence of a tipsy Irishman, who said there was "wan soldgy there"—that the town had been entirely evacuated by the military—the tipsy Irishman, necessarily seeing double, embarked in a ricketty old batteau, accompanied by a young Baltimorean, whose military appearance, and whose word which he carried in its buckskin case, were suggestive of his ultimate destination, were poled across the now swollen Potomac to the town of Harper's Ferry.

THE DEVASTATED TOWN.

The attention of the visitor is, of course, first attracted to the ruins of the noble bridge which lately spanned the river, the destruction of which has been complete, with the important exception of the piers. These rear their heads firmly above the water, apparently uninjured beyond the upper layer of granite, and which appear to have crumbled beneath the intense heat of the flames. The iron or "Winchester span" of the bridge, connecting the covered portion of the structure with the town, has also been left standing. The possession of the piers will render the reconstruction of the bridge of easy accomplishment though it is doubtful whether the new structure will equal in beauty or grandeur that which was given up to the flames. The work of rebuilding will be commenced on Monday, and will be vigorously urged to a speedy completion.

The piers are supposed, by residents of the town, to have been purposely spared, as there is not the slightest indication of their having been mined or their destruction otherwise attempted. Upon the remaining iron span of the bridge is standing a large six-wheel engine, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, "No. 165," which the Kentuckians attempted to run into the river, but were prevented by Col. STEUART, of Baltimore, it is said.

The Railroad Company has sustained a further serious loss, in the destruction, also, by fire and gunpowder, of the graceful iron tresseling, over which the track was laid from the bridge to the end of the Government works—a distance of about half-a-mile. About three hundred feet of this work, extending from the bridge to the water-station, near which Mayor BECKHAM was shot and killed by one of JOHN BROWN'S party, was left untouched, through fear of injuring the Wager House and other private property near it. The telegraph office and the railroad office were also spared through similar motives.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SPARED.

This desire to secure from destruction, or injury, all private property, was earnestly manifested during the conflagration, which commencing with the blowing up of the bridge at 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the firing of the Government workshops at the upper end of the yard at 10 o'clock of the same day, raged for thirty hours. Several times, when, after the workshops within the army inclosure had been successively fired, the flames appeared to approach too near a number of dwellings bordering the doomed property, the two little hand-engines which occupied the house rendered memorable by JOHN BROWN—and which, by the way, has also been spared—were brought out, and vigorously worked by soldiers to keep the devouring elements within the limits assigned it by military law. The orders of Gen. JOHNSTON, that the large blacksmith shop nearest the town, and the large storehouse opposite, should be spared, were thus carried out. He had ordered that the office of the Superintendent, situated just above the engine-house, and noted as the building into which JOHN BROWN was carried wounded, after the capture of his party, should also be spared, but a party of Kentuckians are said to have set fire to it, and occasioned its speedy destruction, together with a number of letters, &c., which were in the one of its rooms used as a military post-office.

The Rifle works, situated in a different part of the town than the Armory; the splendid quarters of the Master Armorer and other citizens, near Bolivar; and Magazine in the same village, were all left untouched; but it was extensively rumored and believed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday, that a detachment of troops would return that night to complete the work of destruction.

The light and graceful suspension bridge across the Shenandoah had been entirely covered with tar and other combustibles, as if preliminary to its destruction but the authorities appear to have subsequently changed their designs, for the single match alone required to consign it to the flames was not applied.

An eye witness of the conflagration describes it to have been terribly grand, presenting alternately the appearance of a vast flaming furnace, and anon, as the flames undulated, like a whirlwind of tempestuous fire.

During the closing scenes of the conflagration, and when it was feared the fire would get beyond control and destroy the town, several thousands of muskets were discharged into the flaming mass for the purpose, it is said, of scattering the embers, and thus lessening the intensity of the heat. The reports continuing with the incessant tolling of the bell in the tower of the new shop, lent to the proceedings an effect indescribably solemn and thrilling, and which awoke in the breast of my informant an emotion which he could only liken to terror.

DESTRUCTION OF CORN, &C.

Prior to the firing of the tresseling and of the Government buildings, large quantities of corn, rye and oats, which had been collected as horse feed, were emptied from several cars in which they were contained into the river, the object being to obtain the immediate use of the cars for the transportation of more important stores from the town. It was this destruction which gave rise to the report that large quantities of provisions were cast into the river, but I have the authority of an intelligent resident of the town, who witnessed the entire proceeding, for saying, that though provisions of all kinds were abundantly on hand, no portion of it, with the exception of two car loads of sour bread, was destroyed. On the contrary, two lengthy trains of cars, the first to leave the town on Wednesday night, were entirely appropriated to the conveyance of army stores.

Another gentleman, a citizen of New-York, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry for two weeks, in consequence of his inability to produce such vouchers of "soundness" as would entitle him to an exit passport, informed me that some time ago a large quantity of sugar in hogsheads, and coffee from the West, consigned to Baltimore, was seized in transit at the Ferry, with the intention of appropriating it to the use of the troops there. Something about the consignment excited the suspicions of Col. JACKSON, who caused both the coffee and sugar to be analyzed, when, to the horror and indignation of the commandant, it was discovered to be poisoned. They were consequently burnt within the armory inclosure on Tuesday last. This statement is supported by that of a resident of Sandy Hook, an employe on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who adds that on the succeeding morning, Wednesday last, twenty-seven very large sacks of coffee, weighing, he thinks, about 200 pounds each, were brought up by a freight train to Point of Rocks, and brought from thence to Harper's Ferry upon hand cars, propelled by men specially engaged for the service. He states that upon reaching the bridge, the men were requested to wheel their freight over into the town, but this they sturdily refused to do, saying that they were afraid of being pressed into service. The poisoning story is very improbable.

Among the articles of military provender, in the destruction of which the utmost vigilance was exhibited, was whiskey and liquors of all kinds. Scores of barrels of the former were destroyed during the period of the occupancy of the town. The contents of two barrels were emptied into the Potomac as recently as Wednesday last.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The evacuation of the town was begun late on Wednesday night, when two regiments, who had received orders in the afternoon to hold themselves in readiness, took their departure afoot in the direction of Charlestown. Early the succeeding morning general orders were issued for the entire force to prepare for an immediate departure, and the baggage-wagons, which, to the number of about 500, had been collected from among the farmers of the surrounding country during the previous fortnight, were heavily ladened with army stores camp equipage, &c., and left about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, escorted by two regiments of infantry. One hour later, and the general movement of the troops was commenced; tents were struck, and were placed with all the remaining stores and ammunition in a large number of cars which had been collected for their transportation, and were thus conveyed to Charlestown—as is supposed.

The sick, to the amount of 160, and a regiment of infantry, also left the town by the Winchester Railroad; the remainder pursued their journey afoot. One full regiment of Virginians, numbering, it is estimated, about 1,100 men, took the road to Leesburg, which winds around the mountain, but whether they continued on their march thither, or took the route to Charlestown at the intersection with the former road, could not be ascertained. By midnight on Thursday, the main body of the army, numbering, it is variously estimated, from 14,000 to 17,000 men, had left Harper's Ferry. The rear guard, comprising one regiment of Mississippians and the Kentucky regiment, together with the detachments from several Virginia regiments, remained behind at the encampment on the heights at Bolivar, apparently as much for the purpose of superintending the work of destroying the Government property, as of protecting the rear of the army. About noon on Saturday, these troops, also, retired by way of the Winchester road, and Harper's Ferry was entirely free of military.

The troops are said to be very well armed, a large portion of them with Mississippi and Tennessee rifles, both of which are adapted to the use of the Minié bullet. Previous to leaving on Thursday night, about one hundred flint-lock muskets, belonging to a company from Charlestown, who had been supplied with Minié muskets the day previous, were thrown into the Potomac. A number of them were recovered by citizens on Saturday. Several of those which I saw, and which had been sold at the liberal rate of fifty cents each, were stamped "Harper's Ferry, 1819," and seemed to be in excellent order.

THE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

The Maryland Heights were abandoned by the Kentuckians on Wednesday afternoon; a person direct from there, says there is not the slightest evidence of the mountain ever having been fortified with cannon. The reports of the erection of formidable intrenchments upon those heights must, therefore, have been purposely circulated in order to mislead the General Government as to their actual strength.

THE MOUNTAIN BATTERIES, ETC.

The only one of the eminences surrounding the town, upon which seemingly entrenchments had been erected, was a projecting rock on the Virginia shore, where a battery of six field pieces had been placed. A log house was also built on the same mountain, and beside being loop-holed for musketry, was further strengthened by two light mountain howitzers. All of these cannon have been conveyed away, though no one seems to know when or how their removal was commenced and conducted.

The general health of the troops was said to have been good, with the exception of the Alabamians, who suffered much from the measles. About fifty were down at one time with it. The disease rarely terminated fatally, but left behind a peculiar and shrill hoarseness, which continued for weeks after every other trace of sickness had disappeared. It is supposed from this that the disease acted upon the lungs somewhat.

THE RETIRING ARMY.

A telegraph operator, a gentleman of decided Union sentiments, who had been detained at Harper's Ferry several weeks, but had otherwise been treated with courtesy, states that the actual number of troops at this point was 25,000 men. He bases his statement upon the fact—knowledge of which he accidentally obtained—that rations to that amount were issued one day last week.

A gentleman direct from Charlestown, and who reached here a few minutes ago, having ridden the entire distance, reports that the Confederate forces are now encamped on Shirley's Hill, in the vicinity of Charlestown, on which JOHN BROWN was hung. The spot is stated by him to be an admirable one for an encampment, the surrounding country being an almost perfectly level plain, well wooded and watered. As a strategic position, it is said to be very important, being the point at which the roads from Romney, Winchester, Martinsburgh, Shepherdstown, Battletown, &c., all intersect. The troops seemed to be engaged in throwing up entrenchments in the direction of Romney, and he expresses the opinion that it is their intention to hold that point until driven from it.

THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The flag of the Southern Confederacy, which at the period of my last visit floated from the flag-staff at Harper's Ferry, has apparently been blown away, two tattered and undistinguishable stripes alone remaining to show that, though it "braved the battle," it had succumbed to "the breeze."

But little injury appears to have been done to the canal. The mass of rock thrown into it at Point of Rocks will doubtless soon be removed, and the locks at Harper's Ferry which were cut away on Thursday morning previous to the firing of the bridge, can be restored without difficulty. Some injury was done the tow path on the Maryland shore, in the vicinity of the Ferry, but that also can be easily and speedily repaired. The piers of the bridges, Point of Rocks, and at Berlin, which were destroyed by the Confederate State troops on Sunday night last, are uninjured; a most fortunate preservation, and one which will render their reconstruction comparatively easy.

The report telegraphed from Hagerstown that Messrs. BELL, BOOSEN and SMITH were hung at this place by the military authorities for attempted desertion, is very generally discredited both by citizens here and by the acquaintances of the men named, at Sandy Hook.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—COL. J. H. H. WARD.

Yesterday was a busy day at the encampment at East New-York, in consequence of orders having been received for the regiment to march forward to Washington to-day. The cheerful countenances of the men, and their active movements, evinced the gratification produced at the prospect of soon meeting with the enemies of the country, and at the same time exhibiting their loyalty and patriotism. Since being quartered at East New York they have been sadly neglected by the Union Defence Committee, many of them being for a long time unprovided with shoes, and a far greater number destitute of absolutely essential articles of clothing. The officers of the regiment have expended from their own private purses no less a sum than $5,000, and justly claim this amount at the hands of the Committee. It was only a few days ago that they commenced receiving their tents, the last of which did not arrive on the ground till Saturday of the preceding week. They are now in possession of one hundred small tents and fifteen large ones. All the equipments arrived yesterday, and if the arms are received this morning, as it was expected they would be, nothing will prevent them from leaving to-day. Six P. M. is the hour appointed for departure, and each man is to be supplied with ten days' rations, which will enable them to proceed beyond Washington without any unnecessary delay at that point. The whole force consists of about 800 men, all of whom are well and hearty, with the exception of Lieut. ROBBERS, of Company B, who is suffering from ill health, occasioned by exposure during the Mexican campaigns, and who, on this account will probably be furloughed for a few weeks. The Paymaster will, to-day, disburse the amounts due the soldiers, he having visited the authorities at Albany, yesterday, for the purpose of securing the requisite funds. The regiment may well boast of being excellently officered, for it must be remembered that several of the officers held high positions and achieved signal honors in the Mexican war. The following is a complete list of the officers: Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieutenant-Colonel, Addison Farnsworth; Major, Stephen Griswold; Adjutant, W. A. Herring, Quartermaster, C. J. Murphy; Paymaster, Thomas Picton. *Non commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-Major, Wright Banks; Drum-Major, Michael McCarthy; Fife-Major, Daniel E. Tyler. Co. A—Captain, Daniel E. Gayitt; First Lieutenant, ——; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Coburn. Co. B—Captain, Eugene McGrath First Lieutenant, Alexander Roberts; Second Lieutenant, S. Watson. Co. C—Captain, Robert F. Allison; First Lieutenant, Adolphus Schaffer; Second Lieutenant, Augustus Funk. Co. D—Captain, John T. Harrold; First Lieutenant, Isaac Jollie; Second Lieutenant, William H. Lewis. Co. E—Captain, Oliver C. Tilden; First Lieutenant, John Mara; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Clarke. Co. F—Captain, Hugh McQuade; First Lieutenant, John M. Cooney; Second Lieutenant, John Shipman. Co. G—Captain, George F. Britton; First Lieutenant, Gerard C. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas S. Hamlin. Co. H—Captain, William H. Baird; First Lieutenant, —— Byrne; Second Lieutenant, ——. Co. I—Captain, Calvin S. Dewitt; First Lieutenant Chas. E. Barbour; Second Lieutenant, Albert A. Ferrill; Co. K—Captain, Samuel C. Dwyer; First Lieutenant, William H. Smith; Second Lieutenant, A. C. H. Livingston.

CASUALTIES AMONG THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Sunday afternoon, ABRAHAM WOLF, a member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, was dangerously injured in consequence of falling beneath the wheels of a Third-avenue car, from the front platform of which he had jumped. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Police....A lad, 6 years of age, named CLEMENT A. JENNINGS, was shot in the neck on Sunday afternoon by CARL HOWEDE, another member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, who was firing at a mark in Ninety-sixth-street, near Broadway. The wound, fortunately, was not severe. HOWEDE was taken into custody and held by Justice BROWNELL, pending an investigation....One of the soldiers of DeKalb Regiment, JAMES CASEY by name, while intoxicated on Sunday night, fell down stairs at No. 446 Eighth-avenue. He was badly injured and the Police took him to Bellevue Hospital.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The following additional subscriptions have been received:

Scharfenberg & Luis	$100
Munn & Co., *Scientific American*	250
Mrs. Mears Burkhardt	350
Matthew Callaghan	20
Edward N. Kent	100
Ninth Regiment, through Isaac N. Phelps	250
Joseph Durbrow	50

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine street, Room No. 8. A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

THE LINCOLN GREENS.

Col. BYRON'S Mounted Rifle corps is sadly in want of subscriptions, to aid in the outfit for immediate field-service of this regiment. The following gentlemen have consented to receive subscriptions: M. W. Cooper, of Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Park-place; T. H. Lamport, Secretary Continental Insurance Company; Ezra White, No. 61 Wall-street; Henry A. Bowen, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway; and Charles Gould, Treasurer, No. 2 Hanover-street.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The *Vanderbilt* has gone to sea, leaving some sixty of the regiment behind, including Capt. WHITING, who has been detailed to look after the "reserve corps," Lieut. LATHAM, of Company A, First Lieut. Company B, and some twelve pieces of music. The Adjutant was sent ashore to look up the music, and was also left behind. All those who are still here are ordered to report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets. They will probably be sent forward on Wednesday or Thursday. About thirty or forty of the men are now on Governor's Island, waiting to be sent on to join their regiment. The subjoined orders have been promulgated:

STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT, June 16, 1861.

Capt. A. T. WHITING is hereby detailed for special duty, in charge of the reserve corps of my regiment, and to report at the earliest moment to me. By order, WM. WILSON, Colonel Commanding
Sixth Regiment N. Y. V.

In pursuance of the above order, all members of the above regiment remaining behind, will report themselves at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, this (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, for orders of embarkation to join their regiment. By order,
A. T. WHITING, Captain Commanding.

THE PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday was a busy day at this office, the Paymaster and his aids being engaged in checking the pay rolls of various regiments. Only one regiment was paid off, the Twenty-third, Col. Hoofman, quartered at Elmira. The amount was about $5,000.

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—TWO MORE REGIMENTS TO BE EQUIPPED.

Requisitions have been received by Commissary-General BENJAMIN WELSH, Jr., ordering the following regiments to be equipped: Col. PHELPS' Twenty-second Regiment, now stationed at Troy, and Col. MCCUNN'S Thirty-seventh Regiment, encamped on the Battery.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Regiment of Volunteers, Col. CHAS. H. INNES, quartered in the sugar refinery corner of Forty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, are in a state of great destitution, and are really suffering for want of clean and suitable underclothing, stockings, &c. Some of the members have not had a change for six weeks. They are ordered to report for active service in a few days, and Col. INNES desires to have his men decently clad when they are mustered into the United States service. This Regiment was accepted by the State some time since, but owing to the unfortunate conflict of authority between the State and Federal Governments, which has caused so much trouble to each regiment that has been raised here, they have been detained for over two months, during which time many of the men, becoming dissatisfied at the delay, left and joined other regiments, and those who remained have exhausted all their little means in their necessary expenses. The officers have been untiring in their efforts to keep their men together, and preserve the *esprit du corps* of the Regiment, and, under the many difficulties and obstacles they have had to encounter, it is truly surprising to see with what soldierly deportment they bear their trials. Contributions of shirts, drawers and stockings are earnestly solicited from our generous public, and it is hoped they will respond liberally towards relieving their necessities. Any persons who have materials, garments or money to give, will oblige by sending to Mr. BENJ. A. KISSAM, No. 108 West Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, who is authorized by Col. INNES to receive the same.

ARRIVAL OF TWO REGIMENTS.

The Oneida Regiment, Col. MCQUADE, will arrive here this morning and land at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, at 9 A. M. After having a flag presented to them on Washington Parade Ground, they will march down Broadway and take the cars for Washington.

Col. JACKSON'S Regiment from Albany will also arrive here to-day. After partaking of some refreshments, it will also start for the seat of war.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. F. E. SMITH, of the Ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., has just returned from Washington with orders from head-quarters to form the Tenth Company, to be attached to his regiment, to consist of not less than "one hundred" men. There are already on the roll "twenty-five" names, some of whom were former members of the Seventh Regiment. Lieut. SMITH proposes to return to the seat of war the last of this week, or as soon as the ranks are filled up, and will take with him fifty additional men to fill vacancies. None taken unless partially equipped and acquainted with military duties. Those desirous of joining this corps, will report at the Armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth street, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., of each day.

A NEW REGIMENT PROPOSED.

We understand a new regiment is projected, all the field officers of which are to be graduates of West Point, the whole staff and all the line officers are to be old members of the New-York Seventh. The non-commissioned officers are to be fully competent, well drilled men at the time of enrollment. Rank and file will be selected with special reference to intelligence and good physique. This material from first to last not only exists, but is ready for action if it can be properly united, for which object the plan is thus submitted, with a request that all West Point graduates, not now in the United States service, willing to act as field officers, in case the regiment should be formed on the above basis, and all old members of the Seventh, New-York, who wish positions in the staff and line, will address immediately S. M. KELLINGER, Esq., Box No. 4,750, New-York Post-office, in order that a meeting for conference may be arranged at an early period. If this project meets with a proper response from those who are proposed as its officers, it will lead to the formation of one of the best regiments in the field.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held last evening, Alderman VAN BRUNT, of the Eighth Ward, offered a resolution to pay all the bills necessarily incurred by the officers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments, previous to their departure for the seat of war. The resolution was referred to a Special Committee of five, to investigate and report.

Nine hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase India-rubber blankets for the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The War Commission was authorized to make the purchase and forward to the Regiment in Virginia.

The Brooklyn Phalanx is now full, and will be mustered into the service on Wednesday. The Second Regiment, Scott Life Guard, Col. WARD, it is expected, will leave for the seat of war to day.

WM. HOLT, a resident of this city, returned from Virginia on Sunday last. He went South for his health, but was compelled to agree to enlist in the rebel service. He got out of Virginia by means of a forged pass.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WIFE-MURDER IN THIRTEENTH-STREET.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 27 West Thirteenth street, upon the body of JULIA BULGER, who was murdered by her husband, EDWARD BULGER, on Saturday night. None of the witnesses were present when the violence was done, but all heard the outcry of the deceased for help. She was found upon the floor when the police entered the apartment, with her head, face and eyes badly cut and bruised, and a deep gash across her forehead. Officer BOYD was the first to reach the house, and both he and another person whom he had summoned to assist him were assaulted by BULGER when they attempted to enter the room. CHRISTOPHER SILK and GEORGE MARSHALL testified to having heard deceased call "Watch," and say to her husband, "Ed., don't strike me." Dr. WOOSTER BEACH Jr., Deputy Coroner, was of opinion that the decease of Mrs. BULGER had resulted soon after the injuries, which were of an extraordinarily violent character, had been inflicted. A verdict was rendered that deceased "came to her death by rupture of the liver and other injuries received at the hands of her husband, EDWARD BULGER." The prisoner stated that he was an Irishman, forty years of age, and a carman by occupation. With reference to the charge, he said that deceased had struck him first, and for the past two years she had been a worthless character. He was committed.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a man named JAMES CARROLL was arrested for willfully setting fire to a bed and bedclothes in the house No. 67 Leonard-st., occupied by WILLIAM CABEL. Mr. CABEL discovered the fire before it had attained headway, and extinguished it with the help of the police. At sight of the officers, CARROLL attempted to escape by jumping out of a window, but Policeman FILES intercepted him. He was yesterday taken before Justice KELLY, who held him for trial in $500 bail. The prisoner stated that he was 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, was employed as a waiter at the Astor House, and with reference to the charge was not guilty.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON BOARD THE NORTH STAR.—In the case of GEORGE CHARLES SEYMOUR, charged with the murder of EDWARD JOHNSON on board the *North Star*, on a recent trip to Aspinwall, the prisoner's counsel yesterday waived an examination before the United States Commissioners, and the case will be tried before the United States District Court on Thursday.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.—On the representation of the Assistant District-Attorney, ETHAN ALLEN, that the United States Grand Jury were without a foreman, in consequence of the illness of CHARLES H. GOULD, the Jury were summoned into Court yesterday, when Judge BETTS appointed JOHN H. BROWN foreman in lieu of Mr. GOULD.

THE SLAVER NIGHTINGALE.—The examination of the mates of the slave bark, who arrived here on Saturday, will commence to-day, before one of the United States Commissioners. The trial of Capt. Gordon, of the slaver *Erie*, seized by the United States ship *Mohican*, some months since, will also commence to-day in the United States Circuit Court.

A TROPHY ON EXHIBITION.—A pair of gold epaulettes are in possession of Capt. HELME, of the Eighth Ward Police, which were sent him by Capt. JOHN DOWNEY, of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves. A note accompanied the gift, stating that the epaulettes had been taken from a captain in the rebel army, who was made prisoner near Alexandria, Va.

Board of Aldermen.

SALARIES OF THE CITY EMPLOYES IN THE ARMY TO BE CUT OFF—OFFICIAL PATRONAGE OF NEWSPAPERS—RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS—THE HACKLEY CONTRACT—MOUNT MORRIS SQUARE TO BE OPENED.

At the regular meeting of this Board last evening, the resolution previously passed by both boards, and sanctioned by the Mayor, continuing the salaries of the employes of the City Government during their absence in the army, was rescinded. The petition of the Gulick Volunteers for the use of Jefferson Market drill-room two evenings in the week was granted. In answer to a resolution of the Board, the Comptroller sent in a communication, giving the amounts paid the various City newspapers for publishing the Common Council proceedings, and for advertising during the year 1860. The total amount paid to all the papers is given at $90,671 23; of which the *Daily News* got $19,834 12; the *Express*, $13,023 08; the *Transcript*, $9,212 22, the *Commercial Advertiser*, $8,541 35; the *Day Book*, $5,818 71; and the other papers smaller sums from $4,000 down to $167 30. The Board concured in the resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS, passed at the last meeting of the Councilmen. The Committee on National Affairs, reported in favor of paying $893 23, expenses incurred in the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH. The Board concurred in the resolution of the Councilmen dispensing with the *Daily News* as a Corporation paper, by a vote of 8 to 4. An ordinance was adopted making the West Washington Market one of the public markets of the City, the same having been purchased from the State. The Law Committee presented a report relative to the Hackley Street-cleaning Contract, censuring the City Inspector and Comptroller for certifying to and paying the bills of Hackley, without being satisfied that he had faithfully fulfilled his contract, and requesting the Corporation Counsel, in case said contract is not fulfilled, to initiate proceedings to set it aside. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to open Mount Morris Square. The Board then adjourned to Friday evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Vice-Admiral Patton, H. B. M. Navy, from England, and Dr. H. Townsend and lady, of Albany, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gov. Weller, of California; G. C. Whitney and J. T. Brown, of Washington; H. Wallace, British Vice-Consul at Charleston, S. C.; S. B. Foote and family, of Quebec; R. M. Bailey and family, of [illegible]; Henry Sanford, of Connecticut; S. Williams, of Connecticut, and J. Harvey Parkinton, from [illegible], are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, of Philadelphia; Col. O'Brien, of the U. S. A.; Col. A. McReynolds, of Michigan; Capt. Wright and lady, of Texas; G. E. Bent, of Boston; G. C. Brown, of the U. S. Navy; C. Barnes, of New-London; F. E. Fullerton, of Vermont; and J. B. Renfield, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major Brewerton, of the United States Army; H. W. Hicks, of New-York; Mr. Riggs and family, of New-York, and Mr. Williams and lady, of Stonington, are at the Brevoort House.

A. Sutton, of England; Dr. G. A. Quimby, of Morristown; J. Bolton and lady, of Venezuela, and G. C. Cresson and lady, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Philip D. Toosey, of Liverpool; J. G. Welch, of Madeira, and E. D. Morgan, Jr., and lady, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Catlin, Chaplain, M. H. Smith and Dr. A. H. Holmes, from Fortress Monroe; John Bantow, of Providence, and E. W. Tracey, of Lansingburgh, are at the Astor House.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

The Hamburg screw-steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on the 5th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices are anticipated.

New-Jersey.

DISTURBANCES AMONGST SOLDIERS.—On Sunday forenoon, a difficulty arose between the members of Company A and Company C, Anderson's Zouaves, quartered at the Newark Bay House, which terminated in a general fight. Revolvers and knives were finally drawn, and a serious termination seemed inevitable; but by the prompt and energetic interference of the officers, the disturbance was quelled without any person having been seriously injured.

HOMICIDE AT WEEHAWKEN.—On Sunday afternoon, an affray occurred at a lager-bier saloon in Guttenberg, Weehawken township, between two men. During the *mêlée* one of the men received a kick in the abdomen, from the injury of which he died during the night. The man that inflicted the injury made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The names of the parties could not be ascertained.

THE HOBOKEN RELIEF FUND.—A concert and ball, in aid of the families of soldiers who have gone to the war from Hoboken, was given at Otto Cottage Garden last night. The attendance was very large, and a considerable sum was realized.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—JOSEPH STEVENSON, who was arrested in Hoboken last week for shooting his father, either by accident or design, was on Saturday admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000, by Judge OGDEN.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders have tendered the ladies of Hudson County the use of the Grand Jury room in the Court house, for the purpose of preparing articles of clothing for the volunteers in the army.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Trinity College, Hartford, occurs on Thursday, June 27.

The annual meeting of the House of Convocation takes place on Wednesday the 26th inst.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull; sales this morning of 6,000 bushels extra Milwaukee Club, at 90c. CORN dull; sales 6,200 bushels at 32c. OATS in good demand; sales 52,000 bushels at 20c.@22½c. *Lake Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 160,000 bushels Wheat; 40,000 bushels Corn; 40,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—4,000 bbls Flour; 313,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 18,000 bushels Oats; 7,000 bushels Rye. *Saturday's Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour; 600,000 bushels Wheat; 170,000 bushels Corn; 23,000 bushels Oats. *Saturday's Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 121,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats; 18,000 bushels Barley; 700 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 17.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7. WHEAT dull, with fair receipts; Red, $1 22@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. RYE steady, at 64c. CORN unsettled and lower; sales 8,500 bush. Yellow, 58c. COFFEE—Sales 500 bags Laguayra, at 13c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY steady, at 16½c.@17c.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 17.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Pitman, Miss Pitman, Miss Lizzie Pitman, Mr. John Pitman, Miss McKellogg, Miss Lapley, Miss Cushing, Miss Moreland, Miss Mary Moreland, Tom J. Nichols and lady, Mr. B. Conant and lady, Miss Reid, Miss Albe Owen, Mrs. McPhail, R. D. Blanchard, Wm. A. Owsebery, L. A. Blanchard, H. J. Fiele, Josiah Billings, Wm. Fielding, Prof. Whitworth, Capt. Buchan, Col. De Alma, Dominica Voreed, Mr. A. Lahrman, W. Hayes, W. Foyer, Howard Sears, W. Spalding, R. Crozier and lady, Mr. Gating and lady, Mrs. Outram and 2 children, Mrs. S. Nathlin and 3 children, W. H. Smith and lady, Master Willy Smith, Andrew Smith, Maria Smith and nurse, J. L. Bishop, Mr. Meriwether, Wm. Wild, Jr., Mr. Toosey, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Lichtenberg, Mr. A. Diflot, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Ganat.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets ..12 56
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 19 | Gov. Island.. 3 58 | Hell Gate... 5 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 17.

Cleared.

Steamers Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Stars and Stripes, Dill, Fort Monroe.

Ship Nonpariel, Green, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Mayflower, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Celia, (Br.,) Dalby, St. Thomas, W. I., Hamilton Bros.; Caricola, Hopkins, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; John, (Russ.,) Roos, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arethusa, Seely, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Kate Lincoln, Hughes, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Librano, Sluparich, Cork, Helmbke & Tetus; Atlanta, Horsman, Bremen, Henning & Gosling; Geo. Thomas, Lewis, Tortugas, Benner & Deake.

Brigs W. Mason, Gardner, Bangor, Miller & Houghton; R. Reed, Willingal, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; M. Ridley, Brown, Harbor Grace, Siffken, Ironsides & Co.; Edmiston Brothers, Phillips, Aspinwall, Tappan & Starbuck; T. M. Maybew, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; C. C. Sibbings, Coit, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Ada, Green, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners W. A. Crocker, Endicott, Newburyport, Baker & Dayton; L. A. May, Baker, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Sloop Editor, Case, New Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool June 5 and Queenstown 6th, at 5 P. M. with mdse. and 273 passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 8¼ A. M. Was off Cape Race on the night of the 12th, in a dense fog; could not land the news. Between lat. 49 06 lon. 44 35, and lat. 47 05, lon. 49 19, passed several large icebergs, some of them over 350 feet high. June 6 off the Old Head of Kinsale, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound E.

Steamship Peerless, Wright, Toronto, C. W., via Quebec and Long Island Sound 7 ds., in ballast to master. Was formerly a British vessel.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Mars, Nicnols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Bark Virginia, (Br., of Barbados,) Hill, Barbados 7th inst., with molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Bark Hamilton, (of Philadelphia,) Jarwan, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark S. D. Ryerson, (Br.,) Crosby, Boston 6 ds., in ballast. Will load for London.

Barkantine Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Hallie Jackson, (of Savannah,) a prize to the Blockading Squadron stationed off Savannah. She is in charge of Lieut. Bryant and a prize crew from the Minnesota.

Brig Vertunno, (Ital.,) Gamberdella, Newcastle 47 ds., with coal to order. Has had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Elijah B., (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Jackson, Teneriffe 36 ds., with barilla to W. W. De Forest & Co.

Brig Mary Ann, (Br.,) Cole, Dorchester 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Peru, (of Rockland,) Thorndike, Hillsboro 12 ds., with plaster for Rondout.

Brig Denmark, Staples, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig William Morton, Gardner, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Brig Marcus, Crockett, Middletown, Conn., 2 ds.

Schr. N. H. Hall, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Taylor, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ellen, (of Sandwich, Mass.,) Packard, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Gonnaughton, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Robert H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to R. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Mechanic, Murch, Ellsworth 8 ds., with lumber to C. P. Butler & Co.

Schr. Panorama, (Port.,) Tinco, Jr., St. Ubes 50 ds., with salt to F. R. De Santos.

Schr. Leon, (Br.,) Coleman, Eluthera 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Sea Bird, McCaleb, Calais, with laths to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Alexander Henderson, Gail, Port Ewen, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Providence 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Vandalia, Allen, Harrington 7 ds., with lumber to master.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., light.

Sailed.

June 16—Ships Elise and Mathilde, (Brem.,) Bremen; Riga, Rotterdam. Barks Octavia, Bremen; [illegible], (Swed.,) and Indian Chief, Queenstown; Excelsior, (Br.) Gloucester. Brig Sitka, Marseilles. Schooners R. C. A. Ward, Baltimore; J. W. Rumsey, Alexandria. June 17—Ships Modern Times, and Sea Flower, for Glasgow.

Spoken, &c.

Bella Peck—Schr., of New-London, for Baracoa, June 5, Cape Engano bearing S. 50 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, June 4, brig Julia, from Baltimore, just arr. Brig J. Stevens sld. 2d, for St. Vincent, to load for New-York.

At Maracaibo, May 29, bark Clara R. Sutil, Scardella, for New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN desires board for his family. The family consisting of himself, wife, child, three years old, baby and nurse. With them will go another family, consisting of a lady, a child aged five years and a nurse. Parties having first-class accommodations will please address MR. HOWARD, care of *New-York Times*.